Newport Daily News.

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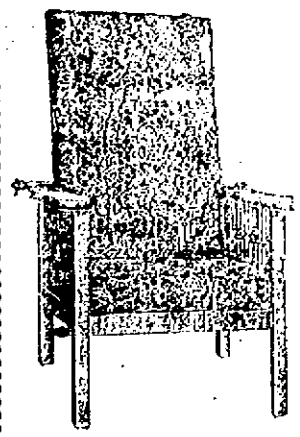

NOW FOR REST.

What better time to think of it than now---Xmas time---the gift-giving time. What gift could possibly insure more real lasting enjoyment than one of our restful

Morris Chairs

For a Christmas present.

From $5.50.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY

R. I. PORK.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages,
R. I. Turkeys, Chickens and Ducklings.
All Kinds of Game.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

FUNERAL OF MAYOR EASTWOOD.

Body Lay in State in the Central Falls City Hall.

PAWTUCKET, Dec. 4.—The funeral of Mayor Eastwood Eastwood took place at 9:45 o'clock today from his late residence on Central street in Central Falls, where prayer was said for the relatives by Rev. Frank Appleton, rector of Trinity Church of Pawtucket. The body was conveyed to the Central Falls city hall at 10:15 o'clock, and there lay in state from 11:30 to 1:30. A guard of honor was furnished by the Kearney Light Infantry and the numerous societies of which the deceased was a member.

At 1:30 the body was removed to Trinity Church, where the service was conducted by Rev. Frank Appleton, and under the direction of Jenks Lodge, No. 34, A. F. and A. M. The interment was in Moshassuck cemetery in Central Falls. The bearers were John W. Booth, John N. Butman, Robert P. Clark, John F. Follett, Charles N. Robertson and David L. Fales. The floral remembrances were magnificent and in profusion.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CZAR.

Now Able to Sit in an Invalid's Chair at Intervals.

LIVADIA, Dec. 4.—The physicians of the Czar issued the following bulletin today:

"The Czar passed the last 24 hours very satisfactorily. Last evening his temperature was 100.6 and his pulse 89. This morning his temperature was 99.9; pulse 80. His general condition is very good. His Majesty is now able to sit in an invalid's chair at intervals during the day."

SEVERE STORM PREDICTED.

High Northeast Winds with Rain Tonight.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The weather bureau received notice from Washington today that at 9:15 a. m. signals had been ordered up from the Delaware breakwater to Boston for a storm of marked energy, central over northern Carolina, moving in a northeasterly direction. High northeast winds are predicted for this afternoon and tonight, with rain.

DRAGGED FIFTY FEET.

Chicago Professor's Narrow Escape While Boarding a Car.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Professor Frederick A. Starr of the University of Chicago had a narrow escape from death while attempting to board a Cottage Grove Avenue cable car at Lake avenue. The car was going at full speed, and with his clothing caught in the rear step, Professor Starr was dragged for 50 feet before the car was brought to a stand. He was picked up by the conductor for dead, and was taken into a store in the neighborhood, where he soon revived from the shock. He was considerably bruised about the head and legs.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following order was issued by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant C. M. Fales's order to the Wabash modified, and he will report for duty December 20 instead of today.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Training ship Dixie, arrived at Naples.

Tug Leyden and torpedo boat Craven, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

Gunboat Wilmington, sailed from Port Said for Aden.

Training ship Topeka, sailed from Leghorn for Naples.

Cruiser Atlanta, arrived at Pernambuco.

Cruiser Philadelphia will leave the Mare Island navy yard December 5.

HASTINGS.

EXPELLED FROM HIS SEAT.

Chicago Man Shipped Grain Without Cancelling the Receipts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Lloyd J. Smith, who was acquitted in the criminal court of a charge of shipping grain from the warehouses of the Chicago Elevator Company without cancelling the receipts, has been found guilty by the board of directors of the board of trade and expelled from his seat in that organization. The board of trade trial lasted for 11 days, and the evidence tended to show that the elevator company, in which he was general manager, had shipped 800,000 bushels of grain from elevators without the cancellation of the receipts.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Important Matters to be Considered and Acted Upon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—The Southern Industrial convention will meet here today. Several hundred delegates are expected. Governor Heard is here from Baton Rouge to deliver the welcoming address. The Nicaraguan canal, cotton factories, textile education, improvement of Gulf ports, compulsory arbitration, deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river, railroads and other matters will be divided among committees of delegates from all states, each subject to be acted upon separately.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Liverpool, Dec. 3, Umbria, from New York.

Hamburg, Dec. 3, Belgravia, from New York.

Glasgow, Dec. 3, State of Nebraska, from New York.

New York, Dec. 4, Furnessia, from Glasgow.

New York, Dec. 4, Canadian, from Newcastle.

Our store will be open every evening until after the holidays.

Kazanjian & Co.,
140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

Recommended by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Cost Greater But More Practical Than the Panama.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission, submitted by the President to Congress today, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practical and feasible route for an Isthmian canal, under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaraguan route." The commission estimates the cost of this route at $200,540,000, which is much in excess of any heretofore made, being due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered. The commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at $112,-392,570, according to one route, or $156,378,258, according to another route. As between the Nicaragua and Panama route the commission sums up a number of advantages favorable to the former. It states also that under the concessions given by the Panama government to the Panama Canal Company that company is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon conditions made by the company.

The report is a document of about 17,000 words, almost as long as the President's message. Although the work of the commission is not yet completed, many of the field parties still being out yet, it has been sufficiently advanced to make it practicable to present this preliminary report giving the essential findings. A thorough investigation has been made not only of the Nicaragua and Panama route but of other possible routes, the commission keeping in mind the industrial, commercial and military value of an inter-oceanic canal, and also the rights, privileges and franchises necessary to be secured for the construction of a canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States. In all, 31 working parties were organized and sent into the field, making a force of about 220 engineers and assistants, besides about 600 laborers, boatmen and other workmen employed in the various countries, a total of more than 800. Meanwhile the members of the commission personally conducted various branches of the work. One party went to Paris, where they examined the details of the Panama canal project now being executed by the French company.

A detailed description is given of the trip over the several routes. Along the Nicaragua route it was found that the short section of partially constructed canal is perhaps in as good shape today as it was when the work was stopped. The buildings, however, are all rotten and the dredgers, boats, etc., are worthless. The commission visited President Zelaya and other leading officials of Nicaragua and found them greatly interested in the project. The occupation of their territory by the United States for canal purposes did not seem to be regarded as a serious obstacle, provided the sovereignty of the republic was respected.

Along the Panama route the commission found a large force of workmen engaged upon the canal line, about 2,000 in number, according to the Panama company. The canal had been opened to some extent at both ends, quantities of machinery, implements and tools being found along the route. Much of this property, the commission reports, is ill adapted to American methods of work, and all of it is now from 13 to 20 years old, so that no value should be given to the plant now on the isthmus. A visit was also made to President Iglesias of Costa Rica and his cabinet, and a strong sentiment was found to exist for an American canal along the Nicaragua route. Trips were also made along the Darien route.

After going over the several routes the commission considered the dimensions of the canal to be built. Having in mind the increasing size of ocean-going vessels, it was determined to fix upon a depth of 35 feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimensions at certain points. These dimensions are larger than in the first proposed scheme. While they may seem excessive today, the commission points out that the canal is not likely to be opened within 10 years, during which time the increase in maritime dimensions is likely to continue. A width of 150 feet will allow all but the very largest ships to pass each other in the canal, while the locks are of a dimension to permit even the largest ships afloat to be maneuvred. The size of locks is 740 feet length, 4 feet width, in the clear, with a depth of 35 feet.

Taking up the Nicaragua route in detail, the commission says that the route adopted follows essentially the lines laid down by the Nicaragua canal commission in its report of 1897-99. It begins near Grey Town, on the Atlantic side, follows the San Juan river, enters Lake Nicaragua and terminates at Brito, on the Pacific side, the distance from ocean to ocean being about 186 miles. Plans are given for the great harbors required at Grey Town and Brito. The most difficult engineering work is the dam across San Juan river to regulate the waters of the lake. The time required to build the canal hinges almost entirely on the time required for the construction of this dam. The commission says eight years would probably be the estimate for the time of building it. At least two years will be consumed in preparatory work and opening a harbor at Grey Town, so that if the dam should be commenced immediately thereafter, the time required for completing the entire work will be about 10 years. The commission then submits the following estimated cost of a canal on the Nicaragua route:

Eastern division, from Grey Town to Boca San Carlos dam, $82,662,000; middle division, from Boca San Carlos dam to Las Lajas, $25,125,000; western division, from Las Lajas to Brito, $51,680,000; 98 miles of railroad, $7,350,000; total, $167,117,000; engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies, $33,-123,000; aggregate, $200,540,000.

This estimate is for a canal suitable for navigation by the largest ships now in existence, and thus is in accordance with the terms of the bill pending in Congress. It provides for a double system of locks, so that navigation can be maintained if one system be closed for repairs or renewals. If a single lockage system is provided the cost will be reduced $19,678,000. Narrowing the bottom one third will permit a further reduction of $40,040,000. This would bring the estimated cost down to $163,913,000.

Concerning the Panama route, the commission says its natural attraction lies in the combination of a very narrow isthmus with a low summit. The width of the isthmus is less than 35 miles, while the summit is barely 300 feet above mean tide. After a detailed description of the entire route the commission gives the following estimated cost of completing the Panama route:

Colon entrance and harbor, $7,331,-673; harbor of Bohio, locks, including excavation, $10,982,345; Bohio locks, including excavation, $10,982,345; Lake Bohio, $2,786,449; Obispo gates, $295,-436; Culebra section, $41,378,335; Pedro Miguel, locks, including excavation and dam, $8,496,326; Pedro Miguel, level, $1,-169,611; Miraflores locks, including excavation and spillway, $5,720,383; Pacific level, $12,396,014; Bohio dam, $8,500,000; Gigante spillway, $1,121,521; channel between the marshes, $1,448,076; Chagres diversion, $1,929,076; Gatuncillo diversion, $160,000; Panama railroad diversion, $1,267,500; total, $113,618,816; engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies, $23,723,763; aggregate, $142,342,579.

This estimate is capable of reduction to $115,041,215 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative estimate is submitted, based on having the Alhajuela dam built to impound the waters of the upper Chagres, the cost being $156,378,258.

The commission reports that the value of the French work already done is estimated at $33,034,463. It is expected that the tonnage that would use the canal will amount to 7,030,027 tons in 1909. Referring to the commercial advantages of an Isthmian waterway, the report says:

"As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal far greater benefits, both commercially and industrially. An Isthmian canal will strengthen the unity of the national and political interests of the United States, develop its Pacific territory and promote the commerce and industries of the entire country. The benefits which Europe will derive from the canal will be commercial. By bringing the eastern and western sections of our country into closer relations, by reducing the time and cost of transportating our western products to Europe and by enabling the eastern, central and southern states to reach the raw materials and markets of Pacific countries cheaply and expeditiously, the canal will more fully identify political and social interests and quicken the industrial activity of every part of the United States. The iron and steel, the textiles and the other manufactures of the eastern and southern states, the coal from the mining regions, the cotton from the South and the grain and forest products from many sections will flow out to foreign countries in increasing volume, and this larger trade will be shared by the ports of all our seaboard. The canal will cause the competition of the United States with Europe in the countries of western South America and the Orient to be much keener, and will aid the United States in securing and maintaining a position of primacy in the international trade of the world."

The commission concludes with a careful comparison of the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

It shows that distances between ports on the Atlantic and Pacific are shorter by the Nicaragua than the Panama route. This is in part offset by the increased time in getting through the Nicaragua canal, the Panama route being reported to be more favorable for sailing vessels. The Nicaragua route is also regarded as advantageous through its development of the country through which it passes. The Panama concession, now held by the French company, prohibits a cession of rights to any nation or foreign government, so that if the United States acquired it there would not be an absolute ownership in perpetuity, as the concession provides that the canal shall pass to Colombia after 99 years. The commission has asked President Hutin of the French company to name terms upon which the company will dispose of its property and interests to the United States, but no formal reply has been received. The final conclusions of the commission are stated as follows:

"1—The estimated cost of building the Nicaragua canal is about $58,000,000 more than that of completing the Panama canal, leaving out the cost of acquiring the latter property. The new Panama Canal Company has shown no disposition to sell its property to the United States. Should that company be able and willing to sell, there is reason to believe that the price would not be such as would make the total cost to the United States less than that of the Nicaragua canal.

"2—The Panama canal after completion would be shorter, have fewer locks and less curvatures than the Nicaragua canal. The measure of these advantages is the time required for a vessel to pass through, which is estimated for an average ship at 12 hours for Panama and 33 hours for Nicaragua. On the other hand, the distance from San Francisco to New York, New Orleans and Liverpool is greater via Panama than via Nicaragua.

"3—The government of Colombia, in which lies the Panama canal, has granted an exclusive concession, which has many years to run. It is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon condition that an agreement be reached with the new Panama Canal Company. The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the other hand, are unhampered by concessions and are free to grant to the United States such privileges as may be mutually agreed upon.

"In view of all the facts, and particularly in view of all the difficulties of obtaining the necessary rights, privileges and franchises on the Panama route, and assuming that Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognize the values of the canal to themselves and are prepared to grant concessions on terms which are reasonable and acceptable to the United States, the commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an Isthmian canal to be "under the control, management and ownership of the United States" is that known as "the Nicaragua route."

The message of the President in transmitting the report is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a preliminary report of the Isthmian canal commission, dated November 30, 1900.

DISTURBANCES IN THE INTERIOR

Missionaries Anticipate a Renewal of Outrages.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A special despatch from Nan Kow Pass, dated November 30, says the Kalgan expedition was ineffective, the Chinese evading all attempts to engage them. The towns en route were occupied unopposed, and some tolls of skins and silver were levied. The cavalry captured the baggage of the retreating Chinese force at Swen Hwe Fu, killed 30 of its guard and secured 20,000 taels.

Three mandarins, who were instigators of the massacre of converts at Tsi Ming, and 23 Boxers were executed, but the Germans generally ignored evidences of anti-foreign activity.

There are continuous disturbances in the interior, where a bad impression has been made by the excessive withdrawal of foreign troops and the complacency of the allies. The missionaries anticipate a recrudescence of the outrages.

PARADED IN A CART.

Author of the Pao Ting Fu Massacres on Exhibition Before Decapitation.

TIEN TSIN, Dec. 3.—Tang Wen Hsiang, the author of the outrages on the Pao Ting Fu missionaries, arrived today, and was paraded through the Victoria road in a cart, under a strong German guard, previous to being handed over to the provisional government for decapitation.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Yangtse Viceroys Give Satisfactory Assurances of Their Future Policy.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—The Yangtse viceroys, who are masters of the situation, gave Vice Admiral Seymour satisfactory assurances of their future policy on the occasion of his recent visit to these officials.

GERMANS LOST TWENTY.

Attacked by a Force of 2,500 Boxers Near Pao Ting Fu.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—It is reported in Tien Tsin that the Germans lost 20 killed and many wounded west of Pao Ting Fu, where they were attacked by 2,500 boxers.

A quantity of loose powder exploded in the last arsenal occupied by the Russians. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by two Chinese who were smoking. Both Cossacks were killed. The shock was felt at Tien Tsin, four miles distant.

ASHLEY AGAIN.

New Bedford Likely to Vote for License by a Reduced Plurality.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 4.—The interest in today's election is confined to common council contests and the other minor offices. Mayor Ashley's only opponent is Rev. Myah Morrill, no-license reformer, and the only issue has been the saloon. It is expected that many will refuse to vote for either candidate. Ashley's re-election is generally conceded. The city will probably declare for license by a reduced plurality.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

Three of Them Confident They Will be Elected in Brockton.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Great interest is manifested in the city election today, and indications point to a big vote. The chief contest is for mayor, for which there are four candidates—Coulter, Social Democrat; Battles, Republican; Gilmore, Democrat, and Brown, Citizen—and the friends of the three first named are confident their man will win. Coulter expresses utmost confidence as to the result, while Republicans are equally so as to Battles. The contest on license will be close. The city went "no" last year by 538 and no-license workers claim this will be increased today. It was raining at noon.

HEAVY VOTE IN TAUNTON.

Successful Candidates for Mayor Will Have a Narrow Margin.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—One of the heaviest votes in the city's history is being polled today. The successful candidate for mayor—Nathaniel J. W. Fish, Republican, or John O'Hearne, Democrat—will win by a very narrow margin. Aside from the mayoralty, the principal interest is in the license vote. The license party is using every effort to prevent the city from again going "no."

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities
—AND—
Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria
Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,
506 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Investment Securities.

Allow Interest on All Deposits.

Private Wire Service.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS.

CLARK'S CASE GOES OVER.

Shipping Subsidy Bill Taken Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate lost no time in preliminaries upon convening today. As soon as the journal had been read and approved Mr. Allison presented the credentials of Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, who was appointed to succeed the late Senator John Henry Gear of Iowa, and when they had been read escorted Mr. Dolliver to his desk, where the oath of office was administered to him by Senator Pro Tem Frye. The new Senator was warmly congratulated by his colleagues.

At 2:06 p. m. Senator Frye moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the shipping subsidy bill. Senator Jones of Arkansas demanded a roll-call on the taking up of the bill and the motion was carried, 38 to 20.

Senator Frye then took the floor and made as peech in favor of the bill. Mr. Frye reviewed what had been done in the past to revive the merchant marine of the United States, saying that every effort so far made by legislation had failed of its purpose. The world, he said, had entered upon a great commercial war which would be a long and fierce contest. He also pointed out the subsidies which foreign governments were paying to the ships.

The case of Senator Clark of Montana came up for a few moments at 2 o'clock, but went over until tomorrow.

A special order was adopted assigning Mr. Dillingham, the new Senator from Vermont, to membership on the following committees: Civil service, engrossed bills, territories, transportation routes to the seaboard, additional accommodations for the Library of Congress and Indian depredations.

By the same order the following committee assignments were made: to Mr. Dolliver: Pacific railroads, agriculture education and labor, interstate commerce, postoffices and post roads, and improvements of the Mississippi river.

The calendar, under the rules, was taken up in the absence of pressing business during the morning hour. Among the bills passed were the following: To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases, with an amendment restricting its operation to depositions taken at the instance of the accused; to authorize Captain N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to accept the decoration of Red Eagle of the third class from the Emperor of Germany; to authorize Hon. George D. Meiklejohn to accept a decoration of chevalier of the first class from the government of Sweden and Norway.

NEED OF ACTION URGENT.

Army Re-organization Bill Reported in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House presented an animated appearance when it was called to order today, there being a large attendance both on the floor and in the galleries.

The first business was the disposal of Mr. Bailey's protest against the credentials of J. P. Conner of Iowa, who was elected to succeed former Representative Dolliver. Mr. Hepburn withdrew the credentials offered yesterday and offered new credentials from the governor of Iowa, certifying to the election of Mr. Conner. Mr. Bailey questioned the form of the new credentials, but said that as a vacancy clearly existed in the district and as Mr. Conner had been duly elected he would make no objection. Mr. Hepburn replied that whatever defect existed in Mr. Dolliver's resignation as a Representative had been cured by his acceptance of the office of senator. Mr. Conner was then sworn in.

Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee, reported the army reorganization bill. In doing so he called attention to the urgent necessity of immediate action upon this bill. The volunteers under the present law, he said, must be mustered out July 1 and every one must feel the imperative need of providing for a new army. He asked unanimous consent that the bill be taken up tomorrow.

"I object," said Mr. Sulzer of New York. "If the gentleman desires to consider the bill, he can bring it in a rule."

Mr. Cannon of Illinois offered a resolution providing for memorial exercises in the Hall of Representatives on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the government at Washington, December 12, and it was adopted.

The preliminary report of the Isthmian canal commission and the report of the expenditures of the Paris exposition commission were laid before the House.

When the committee on military affairs was reached Mr. Parker of New Jersey called up a bill to "prevent the failure of military justice." After some explanation, to the effect that its purpose was to amend the articles relating to military courts-martial and the trial of soldiers, the bill was passed.

Mr. Marsh of Illinois called up from the same committee a bill "to assist military instruction in the public schools." The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to detail commissioned officers upon the retired list, not to exceed 100, and non-commissioned officers, not to exceed 200, as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as should adopt military instruction as part of their curriculum. The bill was passed and at 4:35 p. m. the House adjourned.

New South American Steamship Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Advices have been received here that the Chilian Navigation Company and the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company have decided upon a joint fortnightly service to Mazatlan and San Francisco. The British Pacific Company will send the first vessel to this port from Valparaiso December 28 next. From that date on the two companies will have steamer lines from Valparaiso by the way of Panama to Ocos, the most northern port of Guatemala.

Our Raglan

As it is constructed is perhaps the most distinguished looking and comfortable overgarment that a man can wear.

The Lines are graceful and artistic.

There is an agreeable roominess about this coat that makes the wearing of it a real comfort, and banishes the prejudice that some men have against long coats, because they interfere with rapid walking. You can walk as fast and as far as you like when you wear one of our Raglans.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

Powell's Cough Syrup,
For Coughs and Colds,
PREPARED BY
FRANK L. POWELL,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers
—OF—
Fine Furniture.

Upholstering In all Its Branches.

91 John St.

This Morning's News.

AGREEMENT IN PROSPECT.

Even Germany Is Disposed to Modify Her Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Negotiations now in progress between the powers with respect to China may result in an agreement on the Chinese problem. None of the authorities will discuss the character of the proposal under discussion, but it is said the outlook is most encouraging, due largely to the recent note of Secretary Hay, urging more moderate demands, especially in the matter of punishment and indemnity. The apparent disposition of all the powers, even Germany, is to modify the terms decided upon by the ministers at Pekin.

It seems certain that none of the Chinese will be executed, but what the punishment will be has not yet been determined. Once the punishment question is out of the way, it is thought the powers will be able to act in harmony with respect to the indemnities. If it is not possible to agree, this government will strongly urge that The Hague court of arbitration be empowered to pass upon it.

Bodies of the American soldiers, sailors and marines, killed in China, have been disinterred, and are on their way home for burial. Word was received today from Colonel C. F. Humphrey, chief quartermaster at Taku, that the California sailed last Friday with the bodies of 74 soldiers and marines disinterred at Tien Tsin, Piet Sang and Yang Tsun. Families of the dead will be permitted to receive the bodies if they desire, but most of them will be buried in Arlington.

In an interview Kwan Chang, an attache of the Chinese legation here, said: "It is futile for Field Marshal von Waldersee to send into the interior expeditions, the presence of which only irritates the natives and increases their animosity toward the Europeans. The Emperor will not return to Pekin as long as foreign troops, other than the legation guards, are there. Should it be necessary, the Emperor will fly farther than Sianfu.

"I do not believe the United States intends to negotiate apart from the other powers. The interests of all the powers, including the United States, compel them to act in concert. Consequently, it is improbable that Mr. Conger will be secretly instructed to act apart from the representatives of the other countries.

"I believe the powers will soon reach an agreement. China is anxious to conclude peace, as this condition of affairs means the ruin of commerce, the gradual annihilation of public welfare and the devastation of Pekin and other towns and villages."

A meeting of the foreign envoys will be held tomorrow, all having now heard from their governments regarding the joint note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Enough is known with reference to the objections of different governments to make it seem doubtful that the meeting will have a satisfactory conclusion.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang say that they are anxiously awaiting the demands of the powers. They declare that China desires peace at any price commensurate with the dignity of an independent nation, but they point out that so long as a large foreign army occupies the province of Chili, the problem will be harder to solve.

The missionaries and others who went through the siege protest bitterly against any suggestion of leniency. They urge particularly that those who are in high office, and who were really responsible for the outrages to foreigners, should be executed, and they insist that a sufficient force should be kept in China, to guarantee order and to keep foreigners independent of the Chinese, declaring that if this is not done a repetition of the troubles is inevitable.

PLANNING ITS PROGRAM.

Work for the Short Session of Congress Being Laid Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-sixth Congress entered on its short closing session today, in the presence of crowded galleries, and with an unprecedented display of flowers on the desks, Senator Hanna's five-foot basket of American Beauties excelling all others.

In order not to lose the day, when there are so few of them—only three months, minus the fortnight of Christmas holidays—to work in, the determination of last week, to adjourn immediately after assembling, out of respect to Senator Davis and the other Senators and Representatives who died during the recess, was set aside, and the President's message received and read after Senators and Representatives-elect had been sworn in.

Representative Bailey of Texas, himself about to go to the Senate, prevented the swearing in of Senator Dolliver's successor in the House, on the ground that Dolliver, in resigning his House seat, really in terms only announced that he would resign it today, and had not legally resigned. This was the only interesting incident in either house, and did not cause enough of a stir to attract much attention in the galleries.

After two hours consumed in reading the President's message, which a joint committee, headed by Senator Hoar, had invited the President to send in, receiving from him his cordial assurance that he was glad Congress was in session again, both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of those they had lost since spring, and their managers proceeded to arrange the order of business while the members of the opposition conferred as to the way they should conduct their winter campaign.

In brief, the program for the two houses, so far as agreed upon by the managers today, are entirely in accord with President McKinley's known desires, and provide:

First, that the appropriation bills and all other necessary legislation shall have the right of way, and shall be put through as rapidly as possible, so as to avert all danger of an extra session after March 1.

Second, that the army reorganization bill shall be the first important measure pressed in the House, to be followed by the ship subsidy bill, the bill reducing the war internal revenue, and a reapportionment bill which will not have in it the features proposed today by Representative Crumpacker for reducing the representation of Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina for the disfranchisement of colored men. The Crumpacker measure will die in committee.

Third, that the Senate will consider first the ship subsidy bill, alternating with it, as convenience serves, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session, the Spooner Philippine bill to be dropped. The ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be procured, Senators believe, although their opinion today was that it would be necessary to incorporate the amendment proposed by the late Senator Davis, providing for the defence of the canal by the United States in time of war.

A rough canvass of the Senate was made today, which indicates that the treaty without amendment could not secure all the Republican votes and those of eight Democrats to make the number necessary. The Nicaragua canal bill will await the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

As to the army bill and the war tax reduction bill, the Senate will wait till it sees what the House sends over. It will, certainly, if the advice of the finance committee Republicans is followed, increase the amount of the tax reduction beyond the $30,000,000 now proposed in the House.

Senator Hanna, who is leading the movement for the enactment of the ship subsidy bill, was today very hopeful of success, in spite of the opposition of a number of western Republicans. He had no difficulty in arranging to have the Spooner Philippine bill, which is not to be passed this session, set aside in the preparation of the program of the Senate, nor in having the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Nicaragua bill, which is its tender, made secondary. The strength of the opposition on the Democratic side has not been tested, but it is believed by the advocates of the bill that it is not likely to be as strong as they have feared. Indeed, they are saying that the bill is certain to pass.

A river and harbor bill is also regarded as certain to go through. If the army organization bill gets into a tangle, the present law may be continued for another year.

The President will be left in control of the Philippine and the Cuban questions, without legislation on either, and there is no present prospect of legislation in regard to Porto Rico, except as to the land tax, as recommended by the President.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE." In buying Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the old standard remedy which cures a cold in one day, be sure that it is labeled Bromo and not Bromide. At all druggists', 25c.

IN SEPARATE CARS.

Kentucky Railroads Must Provide for Both Whites and Blacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Kentucky state law requiring railroad companies in that state to provide separate coaches for colored passengers was made the subject of an opinion in the United States Supreme Court today, the case being that of the C. & O. R. R. Co. vs. the state of Kentucky. It came to this court from the Kentucky court of appeals. The opinion was handed down by Justice Brown, and the Kentucky court's judgment in favor of the state was affirmed.

Justice Harlan dissented, stating his opinion to be that the law is an interference with interstate commerce, and also taking the position that the Kentucky legislature has no right to classify citizens by color in railway coaches.

THE PORTE WILL PAY.

Turkey Takes Steps to Settle the American Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Sultan of Turkey has finally yielded to the pressure of the United States and taken measures to pay the claims of American missionaries against his government. Formal announcement to this effect has been received from Mr. Griscom, our charge in Constantinople, but until the money is in the hands of representatives of this government the authorities will not relax their vigilance.

Captain Chester, commanding battleship Kentucky, will, Secretary Long said today, act on his discretion in the matter of remaining in Turkish waters. He has not yet left Smyrna, and it is unlikely that he will do so until it is plain that the Porte means to pay.

As to the method of payment, the authorities are disinclined to talk, but it is believed that the Turkish plan has been accepted, a cruiser having been awarded to the Cramps. The Cramps will not begin work on the vessel, it is said, until they have in their possession 30 per cent of the contract price. It is thought that they will then turn over the amount of the missionary claims to this government.

If the State Department's wishes are heeded, the Kentucky will be sent to Mazagab, Morocco, to aid Consul-General Gummere in collecting the claim held by American citizens against the Moorish government. Training ship Dixie has been ordered to take him to Mazagab, from which he will proceed to Matakesh, where the Sultan's court is established.

Charles H. Cramp, head of the Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company, said today that he had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the Constantinople despatch published today, announcing that a contract had been signed for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy, the price to include £23,000, as indemnity for losses sustained during the Armenian massacres.

He had not been officially informed regarding the reported contract, he said, and expressed himself as far from certain that the indemnity statement was correct.

"This award, if it has been made," continued Mr. Cramp, "means nothing more than the single order. The vessel we will build is to be a fast protected cruiser of about 3,000 tons. The plans were submitted to the Turkish government three or four months ago, and include the furnishing of the 10-4.7 inch guns. The cruiser, finished and armed, is to be delivered in 18 months."

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Yesterday in the common pleas division of the supreme court in Bristol, before Judge Blodgett, the grand jury brought in an indictment against William T. C. Wardwell for maintaining a nuisance in blocking up or fencing the highway leading to the waters of the harbor at the foot of Bradford street in that town. When the action of the jury became known it caused quite a stir among other persons and corporations, who are alleged to be occupying the highways of the town for their own use. This refers to property of the town on the water front. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wardwell has noted in particular that he is the only one of those occupying part of the highway that a case was begun against. He is willing to abide by any decision the town authorities may make in the matter, but will not be forced by any one citizen. The matter has been agitated for three years by Robert N. Turner, who appears to be well satisfied with the findings of the jury. Other cases of similar character, he states, will be pushed as far as it lies in his power.

Yesterday Patrolman Hindmarsh discovered a fire in the tenement house of Frank O'Rooke in the rear of 21 East Transit street, Providence, and called the fire department by ringing an alarm from box 453. The house was occupied by John Martin's family on the second floor, and Mrs. King on the first floor. Samuel Eaton of 24 Trenton street ran to the tenement of Mr. Martin before the arrival of the firemen. He found three children in the house and took them to a place of safety. The fire evidently caught in rubbish in a cupboard at the side of the chimney, the fire made its way to the roof, and was burning fiercely when the firemen arrived. The damage was mostly to the building, and will not exceed $600. Mr. O'Rouke is insured.

Early yesterday morning the shanty occupied by 20 Italians who are employed on the Sea View electric road near Greene's switch, south of Hamilton, caught fire and went up in smoke in short order; indeed, so rapid was its consumption that the men had difficulty in making their escape, and one son of Italy was injured by a falling rafter before he effected his exit. It is said that besides the Italians there were a number of the company of the Seventh Artillery stationed at Fort Grebel, who were spending the night there. The loss was probably about $500.

In accordance with the vote at the last meeting of the council of the District of Narragansett a special meeting was held yesterday to hear those in favor and against the granting of a petition of the Sea View railway, asking leave to extend its tracks from the present terminus of the line at Narragansett Pier south along Beach street to Exchange place, a distance of 1,017 feet. When the petition was read letters were presented from a large number of real estate owners. The tenor of these was that a street railway was unnecessary at a watering place of the character of the Pier, and if one was permitted to pre-empt the streets about the Pier the place would soon degenerate to a Coney Island or Rocky Point, with the result that property would soon depreciate and the better class of summer folk would make themselves conspicuous by their absence. After the reading of the letters of protest was finished a number of petitions in favor of granting the prayer of the railroad were read, upon which some 225 names had been inscribed, that included the names of the major portion of the hotel keepers and a large number of the business men of the place. Several persons spoke on one side or the other, and the council voted to grant the petition.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The following is an abstract of a letter received from Rev. E. S. Hammond, recently pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town:

Davis Creek, Modoc Co., Cal., Nov. 26. "We left Boston Wednesday, November 7 at 1 p. m. We passed through New York state that night, and when we awoke the next morning we were in Cleveland, Ohio, in a snow squall. We were late in reaching Chicago, but our train waited for us, and we were hurried into barges and galloped across the city, our trunks following a day later. We had a very pleasant set of traveling companions. At Osawatomie, Kan., famous for its memories of John Brown, we stopped 20 minutes for refreshments and I left the station to make some purchases. Suddenly as I was returning the train started, and I executed a 100-yard dash in fine style, reaching the train just as it stopped, the train having been sent ahead to get off from the crossing.

"West of Chicago we had the use of the oven in the heater of our car, as we carried and used our own provisions as far as Reno, and partially after that. At that town we waited a day for our trunks, which arrived at 9 a. m., the hour at which the narrow gauge railway starts its north-bound train; it, however, waited for us, and that night, Tuesday, Nov. 13, father greeted us at the end of our railroad journey. The next morning we started on our 70-mile wagon trip, which, as we desired to make it as easy as possible, took three days. The roads were dry and the weather delightful, but the night after we reached home, it began to snow and continued doing so at intervals for three days until the snow averaged considerably more than a foot in depth, on the level, this quantity of snow in this section so early in the season being unprecedented. Give kind remembrances to all my Portsmouth friends."

Messrs. James O. Leary, and John Driscoll of Boston spent Sunday with Mr. James Shea.

Mrs. Laura C. Knowles of Taunton and Miss Mary P. Allen of Brockton have been spending several days in town as guests of their cousin, Mrs. Mary E. Young.

Mr. Cook Manchester has had hot water for heating purposes put into his house.

Mr. William E. Cook continues in a good degree of health.

In addition to the social functions given yesterday for the present week, are the following: The guild of St. Mary's Church will meet with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Elliott Wednesday; the King's Daughters with Mrs. George Elliott, Middletown, Thursday afternoon and evening; the Oliphant Reading Club Friday, with Mrs. John C. Simmons, the subject being "Life and Work of Robert L. Stevenson and the Island of Samoa." There will also be miscellaneous quotations.

During the month of November there were loaned from the Portsmouth Public Library 198 books, as follows: Fiction, 170; geography and travels, 1; history 11; literature and language, 1; poetry and drama, 1; biography, 5; miscellaneous, 3.

Postmaster Marvel reports the following weather statistics for the week ending Saturday, December 1: Highest temperature, 58 degrees, November 26; lowest temperature, 28 degrees, November 30; average temperature, 40 degrees; total rainfall, 2.5 inches.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Huling entertained Thanksgiving day Mrs. Alfred S. Chase and her daughter, Miss Mary A. Chase, of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Eliza A. Spooner of Middletown. This is the first time that Mrs. Chase had been out to spend the day in over 20 years.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Those who are anticipating attending the course of lectures and socials to be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church are looking forward to a pleasant and interesting series of evenings. The first will be the lecture Wednesday evening, "From Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate," by Mr. George W. Penniman of Fall River, illustrated by stereopticon views.

The Sunday school of the Methodist church is arranging a fine program for the Christmas time. Probably a cantata will be rendered on the Sunday previous to Christmas and on Christmas eve the Sunday school will have exercises previous to the distributing of gifts.

Mr. Farnum, who has been guest of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, has gone to Fall River for a few days previous to his return to his home in Vermont. Mrs. Farnum will remain some time yet with her daughter.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK ENDLESS.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]

A separate office building for the President has been much talked of and even seriously discussed. But when the routine daily life of the President is considered it will be found to be more convenient for him, and more conducive to the transaction of public business, to add to the present White House rather than to build at a distance from it. The President can have no set hours for his work, and necessarily does much of the routine at odd moments. There are also times when he works early and late, and while he may not always need to be at his desk he requires his tools, papers, records, clerks, messengers, etc., always within close call, no matter what the weather. A President cannot close his desk at a fixed hour and go away to a separate home until office hours next day. There are many matters brought to his attention at all hours of the day, after office hours as well as during them, some of which must be settled at once, and he may need to refer to office records or to use a clerk. As a matter of fact, a President does very little of his routine work, such as signing papers, dictating, etc., during office hours, for his time is then taken up for the most part in seeing people, and it can never be otherwise in our country. This is a very practical argument against having his house and office separated.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN. General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. O. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse. Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 203 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse. General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

MRS. A. SMITH, LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY. May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.

Madame Yale's HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has gone on record that Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is the first and only remedy known to chemical science found to be a genuine hair specific. It has a affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure scalp diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye; it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing.

All Dealers sell it, $1 per bottle. Mail orders may be sent direct to the manufacturer.

MADAME YALE, 178 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

COUPON

Name of paper ....

This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

Madame Yale may be consulted by mail free of charge. Address all communications to her, 178 Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

Newport Steam Laundry And Carpet Beating Works. J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 200 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Rules the World.

"The household has many children when the family remedy is JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For 90 years it has been the best remedy for inflammation in every form. It can be used either internally or externally.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

At any season of the year it cures croup, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafing. In fall and winter it cures colds, coughs, catarrh, chilblains, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25c. and 50c.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. Dr. Williams Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Reduction in Price of 1900 Models.
Columbia Chainless, $60.
Columbia Chain, $40.
Hartford Chain, $30.
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

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Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

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THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lens, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

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THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED. PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF. JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

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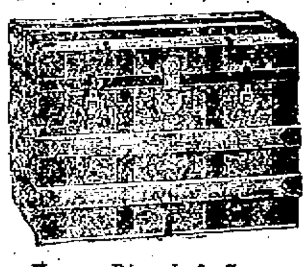

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Fancy and Plain Cakes and Candles Always on hand. We have also

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Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from 5c. up. Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food. Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.

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Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry, A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. James T. Wright, Pharmacist, 22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

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Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your foot carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

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Have You Prepared for Winter? EXAMINE OUR HEAVY LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS. Also FELT SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR HOUSE WEAR. —AT— The T. Mumford Seabury Co's.

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Special Sale —OF— LADIES' BLACK HOSE.

We have closed out from an importer of hosiery retiring from business a lot of 100 dozen ladies' hose, regular price of which was 37 1-2c. per pair.

We will sell them 4 pairs for $1

These hose are fast black, extra long, double soles and high-spliced heels, and 50 gauge. The best bargain ever shown in desirable hosiery.

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MICHAEL KIRBY, Contractor and Builder, Corner Homer and Garfield Streets. ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS. GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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IN BOOK LAND.

HOW astonishing the most axiomatic events are when one looks closely at them! Millions upon millions of lives have been, but so infinite in individualism that not two have ever trod the same path, or understood the same language, or been every day within hail of each other. It is this dissimilarity of perception, which must come before desire, before opinion, before action, which makes the story well told of any life so interesting. Memoirs and biographies are only dull when disingenuous or filled with badly selected incidents or emotions. Life is a game, a guess, a hazard, a task or an art, a warfare or a religion; whichever of these it may be to any chosen person, to all it is the test against which one proves himself. By training, nurture and habit one learns to be curious about many things, but the curiosity which feeds on life itself and the living of it seems fundamental in every living being. It is the charm which the unconquered, the unpossessed, the unanswered, retains for us.

Given a woman of royal family, of singular and desirable attractiveness, of a vivacious and candid nature, unawed and unspoiled, one would think her pen, if truthful, could fascinate. And so the "Memoirs of the Countess Potocka," who possessed all these gifts, are delightfully perceptive. Though she lived ninety years, her mind never lost the girlish quickness, the aptitude for repartee, the relish for piquant sauces, nourished perhaps by the atmosphere of her position and pleasures. It is the personal note which adds to the historical value of the Napoleonic pictures and the portraits of many famous characters of the day the liveliness of a brilliant woman's pen. The emperors of Russia and of France, with their consorts, courtiers and generals, pass in review before the penetration of eyes which spite of their loveliness had a keen vision for personal traits; and the records of the manners and morals, of the eccentricities and proprieties, of the courts find a clever raconteur. Politics and passions alike are portrayed in these Memoirs with absolute unreserve.

The fine illustrations, reproductions of portraits and places and fac-similes of documents, are profuse and valuable.

(Doubleday & McClure Company.)

* * *

Widely removed from Polish, Russian or French atmosphere is the popular history of Oliver Cromwell by Theodore Roosevelt. Even the basal similarity of the struggles for independence of Poland and England differed in many points of actual contrast. The liberties of a people have never, save in the horrors of the French Revolution, necessitated such sacrifices as foreran the establishment of a Protectorate in England. Desperate measures must need create desperate men; iron necessities demanded iron-hearted leaders; and in Cromwell was the strongest, wisest, most implacable and tenderest of them all. The treatment of the history is intentionally popular, and it is free, ardent, tolerant; it is written by a man whose sympathies and admirations are not secret from the American people. So it is the soldier and the law maker who walked through obstacles or levelled them, whom the author sets before us. Governor Roosevelt is an observant historian and is well suited by temperament and acquirement to study the character of the man who dreamed that righteousness became a nation as well as a man and who laid never shattered foundations of English common rights in English law.

The plates are many and illustrative. The book is bound in the smooth brown cloth, uniform with the author's other works.

(Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

* * *

Among the foremost men of the Colonial times was the law maker of Connecticut, Roger Ludlow. Born of a family accustomed to represent its line in Parliament, he became eminent in the practice of law before his migration to America. It was by right, therefore, of both natural gifts and judicial attainments that he was chosen to draft for Connecticut its code of laws—a code to which De Tocqueville refers as "a body of political laws which, though written two hundred years ago, is still ahead of the liberties of our age."

Roger Ludlow had qualities which especially prepared him for the peculiar work to which he was called. His labors produced a series of laws exceedingly tolerant for that day and that community, well framed, sound in jurisprudence and in general sanity. Through all the bewildering questions between Indian and settler or between the colonists of one race and another, he was a man whose opinions, thoughtful, cautious and at the same time broad, had weight. On his return to England Cromwell recognized his gifts and qualities and appointed him straightway upon an important commission.

The account of Roger Ludlow by John M. Taylor is concise and clear, and its reprints from unfamiliar documents help to make it a book of distinct value to the student of Colonial times, of law making or of character.

(G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

A POINT OF VIEW FOR CHRISTMAS.

[Scribner's Magazine.]

Perpetual self-seeking, self-coddling and avoidance of all avoidable pains and duties ought to make us discontented, and they do. Part of our time and strength we have need to devote to labors whereof the pay comes not in cash, nor in ordinary pleasures or advantages, but in satisfactions which are spiritual and benefit our souls. We all know that theoretically, but in practice we are very apt to overlook it. When we have plenty of food and no appetite, we know that it will pay us better to work up an appetite than to seek new species of tempting food; but when the conditions under which we live are reasonably good, and we have pleasures and privileges in fair quantity and are still restless, we don't always recognize that what we need is not more enjoyments, but a better appetite for those we already command. It is conceivable that when the millennium comes everything will go right in the earth, and for a long time together there will be nothing to bother about. But meantime, while there is so much to bother about, I can not think anyone entirely fortunate who is not bothered in reasonable proportion to his powers. To have no anxieties, to be subject to no annoyances, to have no unwelcome duties and no occasion for self-denial, is not by any means to be in a good case. Any one finding himself in such a predicament is bound to go out and hunt up labors and troubles merely to make life worth living. Every one of us is a wheel with cogs in it, meant to fit in with other cogged wheels and turn more or less laboriously and effectively in the great human machine. Either we fit ourselves into that machine and turn with the other wheels, or we go to the scrap-heap.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health, C. F. MEYERS.

GOWN OF MAUVE CASHMERE.

Today's illustration shows a gown of mauve cashmere for a young girl. The bodice and the skirt are ornamented with corded tucks. The short bolero is bordered with embroidery, and a line of embroidery extends from the collar down the outside of the sleeves, which are open at the wrist, showing undersleeves of white satin gathered at the hand. Two large revers, ornamented with enamel buttons, extend the full length of the front. The collar is of white satin.

Diamonds are never out of fashion, of course; they are perpetually in demand and of late have risen in market value. Emeralds, however, are enjoying an extreme vogue just now and are a favorite wedding gift. Jewelers have revived many antique and mediaeval designs and have made still more of the same style, using tinted gold to set the jewels. In the same character are ornaments of enamel and Egyptian curios in gold, bronze green or real tones. These are charming and most artistic.

CASHMERE GOWN.

In America the conventional engagement ring is a diamond solitaire. In France it is more often a sapphire combined with diamonds, or a pearl surrounded by diamonds, or vice versa.

A new way of mounting single diamonds is in an almost invisible setting, placed on a tiny spring at the end of a long, slender pin, to be placed in the hair or corsage. This arrangement allows the jewel to tremble and increases its brilliant appearance.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Life is a little gleam of time between two eternities.—[Carlyle.

Breakfast.
Preserved Pears.
Oatmeal.
Fried Smelts. Baked Potatoes.
Cornmeal Griddlecakes. Biscuit.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Lobster Salad. Butter Cakes.
Fried Parsnips.
Charlotte Russe.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Scotch Broth.
Baked Codfish, Cream Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Macaroni au Gratin.
Lettuce.
Royal Puffs with Foamy Sauce,
Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Royal Puffs. Beat the yolks and whites of six eggs together until very light; add one cupful of milk and one saltspoonful of salt. Pour this over one cupful of flour which has been sifted before measuring and stir until smooth. Fill buttered cups one third full, bake in a quick oven and serve with foamy sauce.

Foamy Sauce. Beat the whites of two eggs until foamy, add one cupful of powdered sugar and the juice of one lemon, beat all together, and then add one cupful of boiling milk, stirring constantly.

PERSONALS.

....The municipal council of Speyer, Germany, has adopted a resolution to place a commemorative tablet on the house where the late Mr. Henry Villard was born.

....F. Peter Dunne, author of the "Philosopher Dooley" stories, is at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, ill with typhoid fever. The physicians at first believed he had pneumonia, but have changed their diagnosis and state that Mr. Dunne is not now in a dangerous condition.

....Professor Frank K. Sanders of the chair of Biblical literature at Yale, who was elected early in the fall by the trustees of Iowa College to the presidency of the institution, to succeed Dr. George A. Gates, has declined on account of his duties and obligations at Yale.

....The design chosen by the Hobart memorial committee for a monument to be erected to the memory of Vice President Garret A. Hobart, was drawn by Philip Martiny. The models submitted by the competing artists were passed upon by J. Q. A. Ward, Charles Lamb, Daniel C. French and Herbert Adams of the Art Society, Mayor John Hinchliffe of Paterson, and Edward T. Bell of the memorial committee. The memorial is to cost $15,000, and is to be of bronze. The accepted model shows Mr. Hobart standing on a pedestal, with a gavel in his hand, and in the attitude of listening.

APPROVES THE CANTEEN.

Commissary Officer Changes His View on the Subject.

[Springfield Republican.]

Without the canteen in the United States the soldier will drink whiskey and get into troubles of all sorts, which he may fix up as soon as he gets sober, but the tuba fiend frequently gets into such serious trouble that there is no opportunity for him to retrieve himself, and he is either a subject for court-martial, or if he escapes this kind of trouble, another will be the loss of reason, and the finish will be in an insane asylum in America. The canteen of the Philippines is doing a great good in keeping the soldiers away from the tuba dealers. The natives are not always aware of the danger of offering or selling tuba to soldiers, and they often do it. The posts in which there are no canteens always have a large number of serious tuba cases, which are often never heard of in the right way, as it is simply known that the soldier wandered off, was taken by the enemy or perhaps found boloed, as was the case with three men of one of the volunteer regiments not long ago. The natives plied them with tuba, and when the reason of the soldiers had departed, the bandits took their arms and killed them, burying the bodies in the deadly triangle form. A canteen that will obviate much of this sort of thing is not hellish by any means and ought to be encouraged.

I recollect that years ago, before I had had much to do with the army, that I abhorred the canteen, for it seemed to me that the name implied rum-shop methods, when in reality the canteen is quite distinct from the saloon. No one can obtain whisky, rum, cordials, spirits or wines of any sort, in the canteen, and aside from the beer, all other drinks are purely temperate. But the word canteen suggests more. Some one may some day think of a better name and when the place now known as the canteen is referred to in more delicate terms, it will not appear so closely related to the rum-shop.

Your correspondent was stationed at one of the important military posts in the United States for quite a period, and had an opportunity to watch the workings of the army canteen during times of peace. There were about 400 men at this post, and during my stay there I never saw a drunken soldier on the premises. I did see, however, a number of soldiers at different times intoxicated on the streets of the town, in consequence of taking too much liquor at the local saloons. I recollect that for one period the canteen was closed for 30 days, during which time the cases of drunkenness were largely increased, officers were obliged to prefer more charges against unruly soldiers than ever before, and the guard-house was occupied by one or more soldiers the entire time. These things did not happen when the canteen was open, for the reason that there the soldier usually takes his glass of beer or lighter drink pretty much as if he were in his own home. I have never yet known a soldier to drink to excess in the canteen. The soldier ordinarily goes to the canteen after a hard hour of drill, or doing his time at guard, and takes from one to two glasses of beer. This satisfies his thirst and he is content. If there is no canteen on the premises, he tries his best to get permission to go to town, and no soldier can go to town without celebrating to a greater or less extent. He feels it his business to drink something. He may meet a civilian friend or two, and together they drink and chatter, and before he is aware of it the soldier has taken a little too much and staggers. I have been at posts where there were no canteens and observed that the cases of drunkenness and disorder were greater than where a canteen existed.

A RHODE ISLAND CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

A Washington special despatch says: Rhode Island has a claim of its own against the Sultan of Turkey. Representative Bull has represented to the State Department, in forwarding a letter from Mr. William H. Waite, a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, that one Paul Yoghijian, a naturalized citizen of the United States, is said to have recently been arrested and thrown into prison at Harpoot, Turkey in Asia, for reasons unknown. Mr. Waite states in his letter to Mr. Bull that his information comes in letters received in Providence. He expresses the opinion that it is a case of persecution, and believes that the man has been deprived of his naturalization papers, a copy of which is forwarded to the department. Mr. Waite adds that the alleged victim has been employed by him and that he bears a good reputation.

Mr. Bull has requested that such action may be taken by the State Department as the facts may warrant. This will be done through investigation into the alleged circumstances by the United States diplomatic representative at Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, to whom instructions to that effect will go forward tomorrow. Should it be found that the facts are as stated this government will take such action as may be necessary to secure redress and reparation from Turkey. Yoghijian is an Armenian born.

TO RETURN VISITS IN HER OLD AGE.

[Atchison Globe.]

An Atchison girl is preparing for her "keep" in old age. She has girls from other towns visit her and they can stay as long as they desire. The Atchison girl gives parties for her visitors and sees that they have good times generally. Before a girl leaves she must sign a contract which provides that the visitor, party of the second part, shall permit her hostess, party of the first part, to visit party of the second part at any time during the old age of the party of the first part, remaining as long as did the party of the second part. All these visits the Atchison girl records in a book and she already has enough to her credit to keep her several years. When the Atchison girl gets old she will take her account book under her arm and go collecting. If any one should forget and make objections the Atchison girl will show the contract and let the protesting one pay up or lay herself liable for a damage suit.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

HER LITTLE BOY.

[Baltimore American.]

"Always a little boy, to her,"
No matter how old he's grown.
Her eyes are blind to the strands of gray,
She's deaf to his manly tone;
His voice is the same as the day he asked:
"What makes the old cat purr?"
Ever and ever he's just the same—
A little boy to her.

"Always a little boy, to her."
She heeds not the lines of care
That furrow his face—to her it is still
As it was in his boyhood, fair.
His hopes and his joys are as dear to her
As they were in his small boy days.
He never changes to her—he's still
"My little boy," she says.

"Always a little boy, to her."
And to him she's the mother fair,
With the laughing eyes and the cheering smile
Of the boyhood days back there;
Back there, somewhere in the mist of years—
Back there with the childish joy.
And to her he is never the man we see,
But always "her little boy."

"Always a little boy, to her."
The ceaseless march of the years
Goes rapidly by, but its drumbeats die
Ere ever they reach her ears.
The smile that she sees is the smile of youth,
The wrinkles are dimples of joy,
His hair, with its gray, is as sunny as May,
He is always "her little boy."

FANCIES.

Mose—Ah had mah rabbit's foot right in mah pocket, and still she refused me!

Pete—Doan be rash, niggah! Does yo' reckon yo' knows bettah what am good fo' yoh dan dat rubbit's foot does?—[Puck.

"Mr. Homewood proposed to me last night," said Miss Northside to her dearest girl friend, Miss Manchester.

"He lost an election bet, I suppose," was the latter's comment.—[Pittsburgh Telegraph.

"Willie," said the elder sister at the juvenile party, "you'll be ill if you eat any more, and then you won't be able to go to school tomorrow."

"Well," said Willie, with a sigh, "it's worth it."—[Moonshine.

She—What is it you like so much about football?

He—Oh, the rigorous exercise and the fight for victory.

She—Nonsense; you like the way the girls praise you when it is all over.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Beacon-Streete (during Miss Screech's vocal solo)—Do you enjoy Howells, Mr. Porkham?

Mr. Porkham (from Chicago)—You bet I don't! And if there's another verse to that song, I'm going to get out.—[Brooklyn Life.

Briggs—Well, old man, how is that Authors' Club of yours getting on?

Griggs—First-rate. We have made a rule that no one can belong to it unless he has written a book.

"Is that so? I had an idea that it was an exclusive affair."—[Life.

Dr. Quizz (school-committeeman)—Young man! Have you been at school today?

Boy (proudly)—Hully Gee! Wot a question! D'yer t'ink I got dese two red squirrels and a yeller hammer fer standing at de head o' me class? Well, hardly!—[Puck.

WASHINGTON HOMES OF NEW ENGLAND STATESMEN.

It is just 100 years since the city of Washington was founded. Everything relating to the history and associations of Washington is therefore at this time of special interest; and a timely and opportune article is that in the December number of the New England Magazine upon "The Washington Homes of New England Statesmen," by Mr. Frank Roe Batchelder. The President of the United States at the time of the transfer of the federal government from Philadelphia to Washington was a New England man, John Adams; and Mr. Batchelder gossips delightfully and learnedly about the associations of New England statesmen with the capital from the time of John Adams to the time of George F. Hoar. Pictures of the homes of nearly all the New England statesmen accompany the article, which will have a wide reading as a real contribution to Washington history.

Cool the Blood
In all Cases of Itching Burning Humors with the
CUTICURA RESOLVENT
While Cleansing the Skin and Scalp with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP and healing the Raw, Inflamed Surface with CUTICURA OINTMENT.
Complete Treatment, $1.25
Or, Soap, 25c.; Ointment, 50c.; Resolvent, 50c. Sold everywhere. Potter D. and C. Corp., Props., Boston.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.
QUICK LUNCH.
Fried Oysters to take out.
3 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.
29 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,
39 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright
Rubber Tires.
J. L. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

Constipation
Is the twin evil of indigestion. Women are the greatest sufferers from the trouble. Constipation is the cause and accompanies nearly all the troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels, and is frequently the cause of those dull headaches. Constipation can be cured and the bowels regulated properly with Semit Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, the tried and true cure for all troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. Your druggist has Semit Tablets, 10c, 25c, 60c. Try them.

COAL AND WOOD.

Don't Waste Money
By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use slaty, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.
Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.
A large load of fresh mined Jeddo Lehigh egg and furnace just discharged, by
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family
COAL
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**
Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

PROVISIONS.

A CHOICE RIB ROAST.
Properly cooked, makes a delectable dish for soldier or statesman, peasant or king. We furnish the meat end of it, trusting to your wisdom and skill to fill out the rest. Truth to tell, there isn't any meat in season you can't procure here—tender, fat, juicy and altogether wholesome—Roast Beef from 8c. to 16c. per lb.; Pork to roast, only 15c. per lb., cut from Island pork, while you wait; Hind legs of Mutton, 12c. per lb.
I thank the public for their Thanksgiving patronage, as it seems to me that most everybody in the city bought turkeys from me at 12c. per lb.
LEVI NORBURY, Cor. Thames & Marlboro Sts.
Telephone 155-2.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.
JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
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MICHAEL'S
Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
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Mauviettes, Financiere
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Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 51 Clarke street.

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Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
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Good Molasses
Is one of our specialties. You are always sure of getting the pure article here.
October 20th (more than six weeks ago) we placed on sale our first arrival of New Crop New Orleans. No better molasses ever came to this city, and judging from our sales people know good molasses and where to get it.
You will always find us in the lead. We set the pace and the price, there are others that follow.
The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY.
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

MALT EXTRACT,
A strictly medicinal tonic, made from the very choicest Canadian barley, recommended by all doctors for convalescents, general debility of nursing mothers and for loss of appetite. There is nothing better.
THE BEST ALL AROUND TONIC,
PURE CANADA MALT EXTRACT,
12c. a Bottle,
70c. 1-2 Dozen,
$1.25 a Dozen.
THE GENUINE
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

RUSSET CIDER,
Sage Cheese, Table Raisins,
New Nuts, Florida Oranges,
Mince Pie Meat.
A full assortment of seasonable goods in our line, of the best quality.
Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
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Poor Printing
Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
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Kind do you wish to send out to represent you?
Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

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If your tea does not suit you try my
50c. Formosa
2 1-2 lbs. for $1.
OR MY
Java and Mocha Coffee,
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A Good Coffee, 18c. a lb.,
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We have a full line of Canned Goods that have all been packed this year, and we can give you extra good value for your money.

Canned Peas.

Aquidneck Sugar Peas,	13c
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Early June Peas,	10c, 3 for 25c
Lima Beans,	10c
Shelled Beans,	10c
String Beans,	10c
Baked Beans (Hatchet Brand),	10c
Corn, (Private Brand),	13c
Corn, Pine State,	10c
Corn, Pine State, 3-lb. cans,	15c
Clam Chowder (Hatchet Brand)	15c
Little Necks,	10c
Salmon,	13c, 15c and 20c
Sardines,	5c, 10c, 13c and 18c
Gallon Apples,	20c

Scottish Chief Brand Cal. Fruits.

Lemon Cling Peaches,	20c
Bartlett Pears,	20c
Apricots,	20c
Plums,	20c

And everything in the Canned Goods line.
—AT—
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TELEPONE 335-5.

A New Discovery
IN THE PRICE OF SOUPS. WE ARE SELLING

3 cans Van Camp Soup,	25c
3 Cans String Beans,	.25
Fancy Maine Corn, per can,	[illegible]
Buckwheat, per package,	[illegible]
40 Bars Soap,	1.00
5 Pounds Butter,	1.00
17 Pounds Gran. Sugar,	1.00
Tomatoes, per dozen,	1.00

We have made a big reduction in the price of everything in our large stock of Meat and Groceries for this week, at
WASHINGTON MARKET.
465 Thames Street.
Thomas W. Lyons & Co., Prop's.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
BARGAINS.
OLD RAISINS.
(Perfectly [illegible], only candied, does not injure cooking qualities). 4 Crown Malaga Loose, 12c.; 9 lbs. for $1. 6 Crown California Loose, 10c.; 11 lbs. for $1.
2-lb. cans "[illegible]" Baked Beans (new), 12c. per can; $1.20 per doz.
New York state Sugar Corn, 10c. per can; 6 cans, 55c.; per doz., $1.10; case, $2.
Platt's Chlorides, 40c.; $4.25 per doz.
A perfectly sound and sweet Creamery Butter, 25c. per lb.; 4 lbs. $1.
C. SHERMAN & CO.,
213 & 215 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut.
I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.
It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.
We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 32 Thames Street.
PHIL. STEVENS,
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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisements in the Daily and Weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well appointed Job office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

AMERICAN WORKMANSHIP ABROAD.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company is obliged by the terms of its postal contract with the German government—which relates only to its Original lines—to have its steamships built in German yards. The Hamburg-American Packet Company, having no contract with the government, is free to get its ships wherever it pleases, and it continues to get them, or most of them, in British yards. The North German Lloyd's contract does not restrict it as to other purchases than its ships, and it bought about a thousand tons of structural steel in this country to be used in the erection of ships in Bremen. Naturally some of the German papers are uneasy at this and they show their ill-temper by abusing American workmanship. We are not more liberal minded; our tariff is more hostile to purchases in foreign countries than the German tariff is, and there are plenty of American newspapers which will abuse foreign goods and the Americans who buy them.

The abuse of American workmanship is not new but it is particularly weak. American machinery and American steel products are now pretty well known all over the world, and they never would have secured the present demand for them if it had been true, as the Rhein-Iche West-Faelische Zeitung charges, that American iron construction is inaccurate and of bad workmanship; that we furnish bad materials and that our work is "careless and light-minded." Our mechanics work so much faster than Germans, and in all production we use so much more machinery, that there need be no surprise if foreigners at first think the work must be too hastily done. But we have proved that machine work is more accurate than hand work, and a mechanical expert who described our shops in the Engineering Magazine lately said that American mechanics had more instruments of precision than foreign mechanics, and although parties interested in British locomotive building circulated wild tales about the leaky boilers and the ill fitting parts of the locomotives sent from this country to England a couple of years ago, the officers of the railway companies that bought the locomotives speak very favorably of them, and to every British colony our export of locomotives is increasing.

The German papers are not all like the Westphalian paper quoted above. While that paper said that "Americans depend on good luck in their work, and not on calculation and science," the Weser Zeitung regrets that American progress is not more generally acknowledged and reminds its readers that the German experts who have visited the United States have observed enormous progress in all technical branches and have warned Germany that this will overwhelm it if it does not take care. This intelligent newspaper advises its fellow countrymen that they must obtain American patents, and employ American energy and business methods.

It is probably true that the finish of American machinery is not so fine as that of the best English and German machinery, but a pumping engine does not call for precisely the same sort of workmanship as a watch, and American machinery is in successful operation in so many foreign countries that it is idle for any jealous rivals to pretend that it is not well adapted to the purposes for which it is constructed.

GENERAL EGAN'S DEMANDS

The country and the men who composed the court-martial called to try the case of General Charles P. Egan, at the time when the verdict of his dismissal from the army was given, were thoroughly impressed with its justice. For some reason, high authority found extenuating circumstances which led to a modification of the sentence, and General Egan's blackguardism was overlooked to the extent of softening his sentence to suspension instead of dismissal. This milder punishment was arranged to be in effect until the period when the officer would naturally be retired. At the time of his offence it was recognized that the discipline and dignity of the army imperatively required that General Egan should no longer be a part of it.

The mercy shown, the full pay for three years and nothing to do seem to have had the surprising effect on the man of encouraging him to expect more mercy and to think that the sentence can be set aside and he be restored to the honorable position formerly held, with the stain fully removed from his name. This same stain is the worst of the penalty that he has had to undergo. It is hardly to be thought for a moment that General Egan will be returned to the position that he lost through the best judgment of a board of his equals and superiors in rank. The officers who so entirely condemned his performances should not be put to this mortification and subjected to such criticism of their decision as to his guilt, and the army should not be demoralized by the knowledge that offences against its dignity can be condoned with no apparent reason.

FOR THE RELIEF OF FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

The pure-butter men are very sanguine as to the early passage of the Grout bill when Congress gets at work. It is expected that the opposition will, realizing the strong force of public opinion against the oleomargarine frauds, take to a sneaking form of fighting and work for the substitution of some other measure than the Grout bill, hoping to delay matters at least for a time. There are several other bills having a pretense of regulating the false butter traffic, that are the work of the oleo men and really in favor of their interests, though ostensibly aimed against them. If the legislators can be fooled by these, the farmers and dairymen must suffer longer.

The Grout bill allows the unhampered sale of oleo in its natural uncolored state or in any color that does not make it look like butter. No one objects to the manufacture and sale of the fat when it is not sold under a fraudulent name. Under the Grout bill the revenue tax on the oleo made in imitation of butter will be just forty times as high as it is on the plain article. This is directly in favor of the great body of consumers, who now devour 70,000,000 pounds of this cheap fat each year, paying for some 78,000,000 pounds of it the full price of good butter. The people's will has been scandalously abused in this matter of oleomargarine, and the legislator who does not in the coming contest for the rights of the people work for the Grout bill will be liable to a grave suspicion of not having the interests of his constituents at heart.

AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Hawaii under the new rule dealt easily and wisely with the bubonic plague which in the old days would probably have become settled in the islands for a long time. Now it is proposed to take measures for crushing out leprosy, and some are hopeful that this can be done in a single generation if proper precautions are observed. The spread of the trouble, it has long been claimed, was largely the result of the periodical visits that the relatives and friends of the diseased persons at Molokai were allowed to make. On these occasions there has been no effort to avoid personal contact. Now at Molokai a double line of fence two feet apart, and wire screens at the top, has been constructed between the lepers' quarters and an outside section, to which the visitors are confined. They can see and talk with the sick, but not come into actual touch with them. The misery of the plague-stricken and their kin is thus alleviated in a degree by allowing an association but one without danger. Strictness now will mean great mercy later to the inhabitants of the most beautiful islands in the Pacific, eventually making an earthly paradise of a region that has only to get rid of this horrible pest in order to become as healthful as it is delightful in every other respect.

END OF THE DEWEY ARCH PROJECT

The Dewey memorial arch project in New York, which has been practically dead for several months, was given its death certificate at the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. The secretary reported that no subscriptions to the fund had been received during the last four months, and after several propositions for the construction of one of different material than marble had been considered and rejected the committee voted to abandon all plans, and to return to the subscribers their contributions and release them from their pledges. A suggestion was made that those who have actually paid in their money be requested to allow their contributions to be turned over to the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. This proposition was agreed to, and the men of the navy will probably reap some benefit from the naval arch project. It is too bad that the scheme has failed, but the committee acted wisely in deciding to abandon it altogether if it could not be carried out in its original form. An arch of anything but marble preserving all the striking features of the original would have been a lasting monument of the disgrace of the failure to perpetuate the arch.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Langtry on her last visit to this country was terribly hurt by the criticism on her choice of play, and that her friends appealed against the public verdict as harsh, especially in the case of a woman whose heart was at the time torn by the thought of her husband on the battle-field. Mrs. Langtry will not have this particular anxiety in regard to this particular man in the future. She took a formal leave of him directly on his return from Africa, and if necessary the divorce courts will make the separation legal. The marriage is now described as having been "impromptu." Whatever that may mean, we are not sure, but there is an impression that a remarriage after an "impromptu" is possible without any call on the courts.

The Massachusetts quail, woodcock and partridge are regaining their spirits, much depressed of late through fear of the gunners. The hunters' two months are past, and the birds are protected by law from now until the first of next October. It is hoped though this strict action to save from threatened extinction the feathered game, and already the increased number of pot birds shows in the large bags the hunters have brought in during the last weeks.

Complaint is made that the law in relation to lobsters is not enforced. The time for catching lobsters in local waters expired November 1 but lobsters can still be procured in Newport—a month later. The regular lobster market has closed but the Greeks still continue to furnish lobsters to the market and the officers authorized to enforce the act are apparently deaf, dumb and blind to what is going on. It is claimed that lobster pots or cars can be found by the judicious use of a boathook all along the harbor front and that the lobster business still goes on despite the law and all that has been said about its enforcement.

A bill will be presented in Congress soon, it is reported from Washington, to place Congressman Charles A. Boutelle of Maine on the retired list of the United States navy, with rank of captain. Mr. Boutelle was a volunteer lieutenant on the active list of the navy, and as a retired captain would be entitled to an annual salary of $2,625. The project is said to have the approval of Secretary Long and other prominent officials in Washington, and it is hoped to have the bill become a law before the end of the present session, when Mr. Boutelle will resign his seat in Congress.

The police commission at its last session had no quorum, and so no business was transacted. The commission is the only body except the board of firewards that has not taken its place in the new city hall. It has no place in the new building, according to the present arrangement, but has hopes that when the new City Council is in power a place will be provided for it. The police commission has office hours every day and should have an office that is accessible to the public.

Emperor William of Germany has issued a decree displacing the French language as an obligatory study in the German high schools and substituting in its place English. The decree says that in consequence of the importance attaching to English special attention shall be given hereafter to the learning of this language in the gymnasia, where it is made equal with Greek in the under classes.

To guard the beautiful astronomical instruments erected on the wall of Pekin two centuries ago should not be the work of the allies, but that they should be transported to Europe for safety and divided equally between the French and Germans is a peculiar transaction, savoring of pillage.

Chicago is wild right along with the frequent robberies the terror of which culminated last week in the hold-up robbery of a street car on which were twenty passengers. This week the city is wholly also with the great livestock exhibition where ten thousand animals are shown at their fattest and finest.

The city of Hartford claims a record. The license board refuses to license a certain theatre unless the proprietor gives a certain number of free seats to the committee, and the manager refuses to do this and the mayor backs him up. The committee depends upon the police force to enforce its decree.

Christmas is only three weeks from today, and there is a host of work and shopping to be done in that short time to secure suitable gifts. The shops have put on their holiday attire and are ready for customers, and the more the merrier.

About half the cities of Massachusetts are having their municipal elections today, and the other half will enjoy the same privilege next week.

FORESTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The division of customs and insular affairs of the War Department has made public a summary of the first report of the Philippine bureau of forestry, organized in its present form under an order of the military governor dated April 11, 1900.

Its first work was confined to ascertaining the condition of the records received from the Spanish government, under which that bureau had not only had the care of the forests, but also the survey of the public lands.

The laws in effect at the time of American occupation are said to have been in line with the most advanced forestry legislation of Europe, but were not fully enforced, the licensees cutting any and everything. The result was that valuable rubber, gutta percha and ylang-ylang trees were taken, and, even the most valuable, used as firewood.

The old regulations were translated and revised, taking effect in their new form July 1 last. They provide for a system by which permits to cut timber can be secured, the fees being based upon the different varieties, of which 300 are named in the order.

Of more than 50 additional species became known and others are being brought to the knowledge of the bureau almost every week. The director, Captain Aherne, estimates the total number of kinds of trees in the archipelago at nearly 500.

There are no pure forests of any one species, any more than three or four trees of one variety being found grouped together, so that a lumberman looking for a shipload of one kind of timber would find it practically impossible to cut that and no other, and cargoes must be assembled from different points.

Captain Aherne states that from different sources of information he is led to believe the public forest lands comprise from one-fourth to possibly one-half the area of the Philippine Islands, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres.

There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forest owned by the state in the islands of Mindoro and Paragua. The island of Mindanao, with an area of some 20,000,000 acres, is almost entirely covered with timber, and even in the province of Cagayan, on Luzon, there are more than 2,000,000 acres of forest.

In many provinces of Luzon, especially in the country close to Manila, much timber has been cut, and to fill large contracts the lumbermen are obliged to go quite a distance from the city, in order to find a suitable tract.

Captain Aherne mentions tracts of virgin forests to be seen on the southern islands, where from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber an acre was standing, with trees more than 150 feet in height, the trunks clear of branches for 60 feet, and more than four feet in diameter. He states that in these forests there are millions of cubic feet of timber which should be cut out, in order to thin this dense growth, so that the maximum annual growth could be obtained.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

Two attempts were made during the year on the life of King George III of England. First during a review at Hyde Park, in London, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. In the evening of the same day when His Majesty was in Drury Lane Theatre a young man named Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Upon Hatfield's trial he was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during life.

Lyman Beecher had charge, at $100 a year, of a Presbyterian Church at East Hampton, Long Island, and Mrs. Beecher was teaching school to assist in the support of the family, their first daughter, Catherine Esther, having come to bless the household during the autumn of this year. Other children born later were Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James Chaplain, Charles and Edward Beecher.

The royal race of Abyssinia became extinct. Prior to this—from the tenth to the close of the eighteenth century—they were subject to their own kings, who they pretended, were descendants of David.

Joseph Cretin, Roman Catholic bishop, was born in Lyons, France. After coming to America he was appointed to the new see at St. Paul, Minn., when his diocese had only one log church and three priests.

William Martin Leake, antiquarian topographer, was employed in surveying the valley of the Nile as far as the Cataracts.

Samuel Dexter, first president of the first temperance society of New York state, was now President Adams's Secretary of State.

An improvement upon the power loom for weaving cotton cloth of a superior quality, by means of the double crank, was invented by Peter Marsland, of Stockport, England, who at the time had a large factory at that place.

The steam dredge superseded all primitive appliances for river improvements, being first employed at Sunderland, England, in deepening the Wear.

Madame de Stael was in her thirty-fifth year. It was during this period that she was of chief political importance. She was opposed to Napoleon, though believing in a moderate republic or a constitutional monarchy.

Wisconsin, which had been a part of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, became included in Indiana territory.

Immanuel Kant, the greatest philosopher of the eighteenth century, declined in strength and gave tokens of intellectual decay. It seemed that his life would go out with the century he brightened as no other star in the literary firmament, but he rallied and lived four years into the new century.

The last of the eighteenth century gave to the world many men and women, who made their lives conspicuous in the nineteenth century. Among them were:

John Marlean, American educator.
John L. MacMahon, American lawyer and statesman.
William Gibbs McNeill, American civil engineer.
Samuel McIlvaine, American lawyer and statesman.
Asa Mahan, American clergyman and author.
Matthias Evans Manly, American jurist.
John Joseph Mechi, English rural economist.
Carl Ludwig Emil Aarestrup, Danish poet.
Samuel Aaron, American educator.
Francis Alexander, American artist.
David Allen, American missionary and author.
Thomas K. Arnold, English editor of school classics.
John Hooker Ashmun, American lawyer and educator.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

The frontispiece of the New England Magazine for December is a striking portrait of Daniel Webster, which accompanies an illustrated article by Frank Roe Batchelder on "The Washington Homes of New England Statesmen." A historical article which goes back to the Revolution, and which brings to prominence a military achievement of great importance which has been largely forgotten, is the article by Rev. William Eliot Griffis on "New Hampshire's Part in Sullivan's Expedition of 1779." "The Passing of the Old Red Schoolhouse," by Walter Sargent, is a charming tribute to the little district school which has played such a fundamental part in New England life. There is a certain poetic fitness in the fact that this article upon the old red schoolhouse is followed by that upon "The Chronicler of Danvis Folks." This chronicler was Rowland Evans Robinson, whose recent death was so distinct a loss to New England history and literature. His most important writings have been his stories of Vermont life, of which "Danvis Folks" was the first and is perhaps the most famous. The story of his life and work is told here by Rev. Henry Lincoln Bailey. "The Sleepy Hollow Country" is a historical and descriptive article by Harry Edward Miller, describing the country about Tarrytown and Irvington, known chiefly as the home of Irving and the region identified with his inimitable legends. There is an unusual number of good stories. One is by Alice Morse Earle, and another by Annie Eliot, while Henry A. Clapp, a well known Shakespearian scholar, contributes a tale entitled "From Jerusalem to Jericho in Ninety Minutes." The number contains also a dozen good poems, one a tribute to Charles Dudley Warner by Newton Marshall Hall. There is a striking little illustrated sketch by Charles F. Saunders, entitled "The Soldier That Never Returned," Mr. Mead in his Editor's Table takes the recent little book by Mr. Winship—"Jukes—Edwards"—as a text for a sermon upon the duty of moral and industrial education.

Christmas is the season for good stories, and Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December makes the most of its opportunities. The number contains six complete stories, all of them good. Several, as for instance, Mrs. Sarah Winter Kellogg's touching story, "The Black Prince and the Little Captain," are peculiarly appropriate to the season. In striking contrast are two unusual stories, illustrating types of the strenuous life which is so earnestly preached nowadays. One of these stories, "Sam Weeks," is told by William R. Lighton, much as he himself heard it from a sturdy old pioneer of the Middle West. The name of the other is "The Scout," by E. Hough, author of "The Girl of the Half Way House." There are Christmas articles and Christmas poems, as well as Christmas stories. Among them must be mentioned an entertaining article on "Jerusalem in 1900," by Cleveland Moffett, and a dialect song, by Frank L. Stanton. In a paper on "Life Saving on the Lakes" William D. Hulbert has drawn a picture of what may be and has been accomplished by combined discipline and heroism. Another paper is the history of the "Greatest Swindle of the Curb Market," told by Samuel A. Nelson, author of the "A B C of Wall Street." There is an interesting article upon "Empire Building in Africa," which shows by a series of maps, how busy Great Britain has been in South Africa for the past 20 years, and a pretty story entitled "How Nobsey Won the Day." The number will also contain a dramatic story by Mr. S. R. Crockett, and a chapter of natural history based upon the life history of fish.

LONDON'S WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Illustrated Magazine.

The Empress Club, as a rendezvous for the smart set, is curious in comparison with the "mixed" clubs which are so popular in London. These clubs, most of them with a fashionable membership, are apt to have some specific raison d'être. The Albermarle, however, is a mixed club with purely social aims, while the Bath Club, one of the Denison Club has charitable aspirations, the Sesame Club literary purposes, and so one might, like Tennyson's book, run on forever in a résumé of the mixed clubs that mark London as conspicuous.

When it comes to the Empress Club comparing notes with a club exclusively of men, there are absolutely no points of distinction. In this connection it is noteworthy that the Empress Club is second in membership only to one man's club, the Constitutional Club of London, which has the exceptional enrolment of 7,000 members.

From these cursory comparisons it will be seen that in this strenuous day the Empress Club offers peculiar advantages to the society woman. It is not only an attractive abiding-place for the country woman who may come to town overnight for a function, but it is a convenient social centre for the in-town member. Certainly nothing could be more alluring to the woman who dotes on social chit-chat than to indulge over a companionable little tea table in one of the elegant corners, or to have a cozy half-hour in the privacy of her own apartment.

THE OPENING ERA OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP.

[Engineering Magazine.]

The hero of the future is the captain of industry, not the captain of armies. The struggle is to produce the most, and most cheaply—not to destroy the most and the most quickly. The strong nation is the one whose manufactures and whose merchant marine reach farthest in supplying the needs of the peoples, and return best laden with the needed goods of other lands. The keynote of success, the secret of power, is economy—economy in production, in methods, in management. The vast growth of manufacturing establishments must be met by adequate growth and adjustment in administration. Organization must replace the individual supervision and control which was sufficient even to the great works of a half century ago. In the study of works management lies the highway to larger success and wider influence than the material conditions of the past ever made possible. Before engineers and managers lies the duty of meeting the conditions—and the other great duty of using their influence and their power in the affairs of the nation, so that justice and wisdom may govern the state at home and abroad. The task is a responsible one, but home and foreign politics have proved, during the year just closing, the triumphant success which follows when the industry and commerce of the country speak clearly to its rulers.

THE PRIMACY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

[John Fiske, in the Atlantic.]

In the time of Charles I there were about 5,000,000 people in the world speaking the language of Shakespeare; at the time of our first national census there were about 12,000,000, one third of them in the United States; today there are more than 120,000,000, three fifths of them in the United States; and there are children now going to school who will live to see this vast number trebled. The task of organizing society politically, so that such immense communities might grow up peacefully, preserving their liberties and affording ample opportunity for the varied exercise of the human faculties, is a task which baffled the splendid talents of ancient Greece, and in which the success of the Romans was but partial and short-lived. We believe that the men who used the mingled speech of Alfred and of William the Norman have solved the great political problem better than others have solved it. If we except the provinces of the Netherlands, the Swiss cantons, and such tiny city-states as Monaco and San Marino, which retain their ancient institutions, there is not a nation on earth, making any pretense to freedom and civilization, which has not a constitution in great measure copied, within the present century, either from England or from the United States. Thus, whether willingly or not, does the civilized world confess the primacy of the English race in matters political.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. O. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 26.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Rhode Island—Rain tonight; Wednesday rain or snow, and colder; winds becoming high northeasterly, shifting to northerly tonight.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Rain tonight; Wednesday rain or snow; colder, followed by fair; northeast winds, increasing in force and becoming northwest.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The unsettled conditions which were over the western Gulf states yesterday morning developed a weak storm during the day, which at 8 p. m. was central over Georgia. During last night it moved northeast, increasing in force, and at 8 a. m. was central over Virginia, with lowest barometer of 29.61 inches at Norfolk. Today the weather is cloudy in all Atlantic coast districts, with heavy rain falling at 8 a. m. from New York south to Georgia. Moderately high southerly winds are prevailing on the middle Atlantic coast, with highest velocity reported at 8 a. m. of 30 miles per hour from the southeast, at Norfolk. The storm will probably move rapidly northeast during today and tonight, increasing in force. Northeast storm warnings are displayed from Norfolk to Boston. The temperature has fallen slightly in the western states but continues high for this season in the Middle states and the Northeast. At 8 a. m. it was 46 at Boston, New York 50, Washington 46, New Orleans 48, St. Louis 38, Chicago 31, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	50	56	50
Barometer,	29.98	29.81	29.68
Wind,	S W	S E	E
Weather,	Foggy	Rain	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Sun rises	6 h 57 m
Sun sets	4 h 16 m
Moon sets	9 h 15 m
Length of day	9 h 19 m
Day's decrease	6 h 03 m
High water	5 h 17 m; 17 h 50 m

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Sun rises	6 h 58 m
Sun sets	4 h 15 m
Moon sets	5 h 57 m
Length of day	9 h 17 m
Day's decrease	6 h 03 m
High water	6 h 08 m; 18 h 39 m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Sun rises	6 h 59 m
Sun sets	4 h 14 m
Moon rises	— h — m
Length of day	9 h 15 m
Day's decrease	6 h 01 m
High water	6 h 57 m; 19 h 28 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Sun rises	7 h 00 m
Sun sets	4 h 13 m
Moon rises	7 h 42 m
Length of day	9 h 13 m
Day's decrease	6 h 05 m
High water	7 h 46 m; 20 h 10 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 33 m, W.
Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 10 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 48 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Kemp's Balsam; 6th page.
For Sale—Cottage; 4th page.
Middletown—Lecture; 5th page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure; 7th page.
Boston Grocery—Molasses; 7th page.
Bee Hive—Christmas Goods; 5th page.
W. S. Langley—Pure Water; 4th page.
James A. Eddy—Tea and Coffee; 3d page.
Sheriff's Sale—Oliveria Estate; 8th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Morris Chairs; 1st page.
Furniture in Old City Hall at Auction; 5th p.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Gas and Electric Lighting.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
197 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.

CORNER lot, on Bliss road, contains 41,000 square feet. Asked $3,000.

Lot on Beacon street, near the Middletown line, contains over two acres. Asked $1,450.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
Newport, R. I.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Martha Schreier has this day made a general assignment of all her property (not exempt from attachment) including the business carried on by her at No. 143 Thames street, to the undersigned, for the equal benefit of all her creditors (except as in the deed of Assignment set forth). All persons indebted to said Martha Schreier should forthwith make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against her should present their claims to the undersigned within three months from the date hereof.

HENRY HESS, Assignee.

Newport, December 3, 1900.

Pure Water,

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 180 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 171 Thames street.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate.
Office - - - Perry Wharf,
Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor
OFFERS FOR SALE
A FARM IN MIDDLETOWN.
Over 75 acres. Good house for residence, 13 rooms, 2 barns, fertile land, within 3 miles of Newport. Among several farms which Mr. Taylor holds for sale in Middletown, his judgment selects this as one of the best and cheapest.
OFFICE 124 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Hours 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Telephone No. 220.

DIED.

SULLIVAN—In this city, 3d inst., at her residence, 26 So. Baptist street, Johanna, widow of Daniel Sullivan.
Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, to St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock, when a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
GARRICK—In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Hugh Lynch, 25 Walnut street, Mary, widow of Thomas Garrick.
Funeral Wednesday, 5th inst., at 9 A. M., to St. Joseph's Church at 9:30. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
SULLIVAN—In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of her daughter, Abby Graham, Dearborn street, Ellen Sullivan.
Funeral Wednesday, at 8:15 A. M., to St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock. Burial at St. Columba's Cemetery.
BROWN—In this city, 3d inst., Mary Brown, aged 47 years.
Funeral Wednesday, at 9 Heath court, at 2:30 P. M., to Mt. Olivet Baptist Church at 3 o'clock.
O'BRIEN—In Providence, 1st inst., Malachi O'Brien, in his 40th year.
POTTER—In Providence, 30th ult., Alice, widow of Robert Potter, in her 86th year.
HOPKINS—In Providence, 1st inst., Zephaniah A. Hopkins, in his 42d year.
LAW—In Providence, 1st inst., Joseph K. Law, in his 55th year.
WHIPPLE—In Providence, 3d inst., Emily Davidson Barnard, widow of Stephen D. Whipple, in her 76th year.
MURPHY—In Providence, 23d inst., Michael Murphy, in his 86th year.
GRIFFIN—In Fall River, 1st inst., Sarah E., widow of Joseph Griffin, in her 86th year.
WALKER—In Fall River, 1st inst., George Walker, in his 42d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Rich, warm, healthy blood is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus coughs, colds, and pneumonia are prevented. Take it now.

12-Acre Farm for Sale.

I have AN EXCELLENT FARM of 12 acres for sale on Mitchell's Lane in Middletown. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, overlooking the East passage and having farm BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR. This property is well worth your consideration. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT.

I am fully authorized to rent, UNFURNISHED, THE COTTAGE OF MISS RANDOLPH, 454 Broadway. This is an excellent MODERN HOUSE of ten rooms and bath, with hot water heater, and has a concrete cellar. Full particulars at my office.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 330.

GRAIN
HAY AND STRAW
Of the very best quality.
H. L. MARSH & CO.
(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Parkham.)
TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cheap,
8-Room Cottage,
With modern conveniences. Apply to W. A. Coggeshall.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fine House of 13 Rooms
In excellent order. All improvements. 88 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.
Moderate price.
William C. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.
A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.
Price $10,000,
A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
26-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 5 foot deep; centre-board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?
If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.
WILLIAM LOPTUS, 234 Spring St.

New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

NOTICE!
SEALED PROPOSALS for a lease of the old City Hall for one or more years will be received by the Public Property Committee at the office of the City Clerk in the new City Hall up to 5 o'clock December 3d, A. D. 1900.
Proposals must state the rental price per year offered, the length of lease desired and the purpose for which the building is to be leased and used.
PUBLIC PROPERTY COMMITTEE,
By Joseph Haire, Chairman.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.
Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, rests $1 to $18 per running rod, according to number of rod, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome
WROUGHT IRON FENCING,
That costs from $1.10 to $4.20 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.
Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bowl Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address
PERCY T. BAILEY, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

McKINLEY'S RE-INAUGURATION.

First President in 28 Years to be His Own Immediate Successor.

[Rose Dale's letter.]

On March 4 next, for the first time in 28 years, a President of the United States will be his own immediate successor. It is a point that lends picturesque interest to the coming inauguration, the last occasion on which such a thing occurred having been in 1872, when General Grant began his second term. In all probability, this celebration will be much more spectacular than the last, just as the case when the news of Appomattox was installed in the White House. The Republicans are likely to make it a day of special triumph and jubilation in honor of their recent overwhelming victory, and already it is proposed to erect a building for the ball, at a cost of $25,000, instead of using the pension office for that purpose.

Mr. McKinley will ride from the White House to the Capitol alone to deliver his inaugural address—a thing which has not happened since 1872. It occurred also in 1868, but that was because Andrew Johnson was unfriendly to Grant, and refused to accompany him, just as John Adams would not go with Jefferson under similar circumstances and for the same reason. Being at once the outgoing and the incoming chief executive of the nation, Mr. McKinley will occupy alone the rear seat of a carriage drawn by four horses, and will thus be enabled more conveniently to distribute right and left his bows of acknowledgment for the plaudits of the enthusiastic multitude.

At about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of March 4 the Republican leader on the floor of the House will rise and move that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress has completed its work and is about to adjourn, incidentally inquiring whether he has anything further to communicate to the national legislative body. The motion being carried, the Speaker will name five members for this purpose, and, a like step having been taken at the other end of the Capitol, the 10 selected Representatives and Senators will proceed to the executive mansion in carriages. On their return they will report that they saw the President, and that he stated that, while having no communication to make, he desired to convey to the Congress his thanks and congratulations on the work accomplished by it.

This is the regular formal routine prescribed by official etiquette, but it is worth mentioning that March 4, 1897, when Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania was made chairman of the House committee appointed to wait upon the President in this way, he reported on coming back that the committee had been unable to perform the duty assigned to it, for the reason that Mr. Cleveland had already left the White House. This, most people considered, was not very polite on Mr. Cleveland's part.

If Mr. Bryan had been elected Mr. McKinley, on his way to the Capitol with him, would have sat on his right, occupying the place of honor as the de facto President, but, having relinquished his office, he would have sat on the left coming back, being then a mere citizen. This is what will happen March 4, 1905, when a new chief magistrate will be inaugurated, and then the latter will do all the bowing, Mr. McKinley not even removing his hat, inasmuch as it is understood under such circumstances that the plaudits are addressed exclusively to the executive that is to be.

Of course a great parade, including many thousands of troops, will escort Mr. McKinley to and from the Capitol. It will be abominably cold, and very likely raining (at all events, it usually is such weather in Washington March 4), and the President will take a hasty luncheon with a few friends in the private dining room at the White House before going out and exposing himself to the hazard of pneumonia on the temporary grand stand in front whereon he reviews the procession.

Roosevelt, being the only new thing, or pretty near it, in the administration, will be an object of much interest necessarily. Mr. Hobart, if he were alive, would make a valedictory speech in the Senate, winding up by handing over the gavel to "Teddy," who would respond with "a few appropriate words." Circumstances being what they are, the President pro tem of the upper House will introduce the new Vice President, and the latter will then make his remarks—the last he will have a chance to utter, by the way, before that body for four long years. When he relinquishes the office in 1904 he will have another chance to deliver a brief oration, custom granting him that opportunity, though the retiring President of the United States plays only a thinking part in the inaugural performance, not opening his lips.

People are puzzled to imagine how Roosevelt, who seems so keenly to enjoy being in the public eye, will be able to resign himself to the relative obscurity into which a Vice President almost necessarily sinks. The only way in which a man holding that office can be conspicuous is by cutting a wide swath socially, and to do that in Washington costs a great deal of money. The Vice President elect has only a moderate private fortune—by no means sufficient to enable him to make what is vulgarly termed a "splurge"—and his salary of $8,000 a year will hardly do more than pay the rent of a house suitable to the dignity of his position. The pay of a Vice President ought to be $25,000 per annum, but Congress has never been able to see the matter in that light, and, therefore, no body who is not very rich can really afford to hold the position.

Mr. Hobart was a millionaire, but he did not do much entertaining, though he occupied a fine house, in which Senator Don Cameron formerly lived, opposite Lafayette square. Consequently, he was by no means a conspicuous figure in Washington. His immediate predecessor, Adlai Stevenson, was a poor man and to avoid expensive social requirements lived in a suite of rooms on the third floor of a hotel. Levi P. Morton was the only Vice President within the memory of the present generation who was prominent at the capital, and this he accomplished by the lavish use of his enormous wealth. He bought a palatial dwelling on Scott Circle, added an annex for a ballroom and made the establishment the chief centre of fashion during the Harrison administration. Each New Year's day he gave a reception, which, while attended by a less indiscriminate crowd, vied in popular interest with that at the White House.

Roosevelt cannot do these things and must be content with an obscurity that may chafe his strenuous soul. He will occupy a place in the government which John Adams once described as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived." Not being a member of the Senate, he will not be permitted to sneak in that body; he will have no influence in the appointing of committees, and he will not even be admitted to the caucuses in which party plans are formed. His patronage will consist of one clerkship and three other scrubby little places, and he will be so unimportant that after taking the oath he need never again enter the Senate chamber. In truth, his only real business will be to wait for Mr. McKinley to die, a most uncomfortable position to occupy.

A short time before March 4 the members of the cabinet, following the usual custom, will offer their resignations to Mr. McKinley in due form by letter. This will enable him to get rid of any of them without embarrassment if he wishes to do so and to replace them with other men. His present official family, however, is more than ordinarily harmonious, and it is supposed that he would be well satisfied to have it remain as it is for another four years. There are sure to be several changes, but they will be due to the wishes of the holders of certain portfolios who for business or other reasons are anxious to relinquish them.

John Hay will certainly go out. His health is not good, and being a multi-millionaire through his wife, the salary of the office he now holds is of no importance to him. It is likely that he will be sent as Ambassador to England—an agreeable sinecure. Mr. Long will also insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. His wife is not able to live in Washington, the climate disagreeing with her, and he has other domestic reasons for wishing to abandon his present work. Attorney General Grigg will probably go, business opportunities tempting him, and it is expected that Mr. Gage will also leave.

Mr. Hitchcock and Postmaster General Smith will almost undoubtedly stay in the cabinet, and the same may be said of Mr. Wilson. It is very hard to get a suitable man for Secretary of Agriculture—a man, that is to say, who is at the same time a practical statesman and acquainted with the farming business in a thorough way. Mr. Wilson, who left a professorship in the Iowa Agricultural College to accept his present office, has been notably successful in the latter, and Mr. McKinley would be extremely loath to let him go. As for Mr. Root, who is today the dominant and most influential figure in the cabinet, he will probably be made Secretary of State, if he can be persuaded to remain.

OPENED TO A FULL HOUSE.

The E. V. Phelan Stock Company opened its week's engagement at the Opera House last evening before an audience which crowded the auditorium to the doors and left not even standing room. The play was "The Ensign," a naval drama by William Haworth, which gave the members of the company excellent opportunities to show their dramatic abilities, opportunities which were well taken care of. The leading characters, Ensign Baird and Alice, were in capable hands as portrayed by Mr. James Durkin and Miss Ella Cameron. Mr. Alfred Lester as Ensign Watson and Mabelle Estelle as Dot gave a pleasing comedy touch to the play. The other characters were satisfactorily taken.

The vaudeville acts were excellent, the magic and mystery of Brindamour, the well-known magician, being easily the best of all. Mabelle Estelle was pleasing in her songs and dances, Lester and Kellett gave a clever sketch with up-to-date travesties, and the LaMont children caught the favor of the entire audience by their well rendered songs, dances and clever talk. The music by the orchestra was particularly pleasing. The evening performances during the week will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

NAVAL NOTES.

The report of the board which conducted the trial run of battleship Wisconsin in Santa Barbara channel, a few weeks ago, shows that the corrected speed of the vessel is 17.174 knots. She showed remarkable freedom from vibrations, answered quickly and powerfully to her helm, and in general was found to be an efficient battleship, possessing good sea-going qualities, high speed and substantial construction.

Lieutenant Commander Reynolds T. Hall, one of the most highly regarded engineers in the United States navy, is dying in the navy hospital in Brooklyn of a fractured skull, the result of an accident which occurred yesterday at the navy yard. He was examining some machinery beneath a platform, when a heavy plank fell and struck him on the head. He was taken to the hospital and soon after suffered several hemorrhages of the brain, and the surgeons have given up hope of his recovery.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET ASSEMBLING.

A Newport News, Va., despatch says: Battleships Kearsarge and Massachusetts, now at anchor in Hampton Roads, will be joined this week by battleship Indiana. Torpedo boat Dupont arrived in the Roads yesterday and went to the navy yard at Norfolk for minor repairs. It is understood that the other torpedo craft and small cruisers will be here within a week. The recoil cushion of one of the 13-inch guns in the forward turret of the Kearsarge suffered an accident several days ago and workmen are now making repairs. A report in circulation to the effect that the Massachusetts has been leaking badly for several days is officially denied. It seems that one of the flushing pumps overflowed, causing water to run to the deck below while the men were at work scrubbing decks.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Vermont Turkeys, Western Turkeys.
Mongrel Geese, Ducks, Chickens,
Grouse, Partridge, Quail.

Brown's Market

ALMOST READY FOR USE.

New and Palatial Home of the New York Yacht Club.

Although there is still some work to be done to finish the handsome new home of the New York Yacht Club, New York, the house was practically turned over to the club's building committee Saturday, and from now on the work of preparing it for occupancy will go on without the least delay. Mr. Theodore C. Zerega, chairman of the library committee, began the removal of the club's books, charts and publications from the Madison Avenue house to the new quarters yesterday, and in a few days this work will be completed.

Secretary Oddie has directed Superintendent Olsen to begin the removal of the club's valuable collection of models and pictures some time this week and place them as has been arranged for, in the new house. This done, the furniture in the old quarters that will be used in Forty-fourth street will be removed, and then the old home of the club will be abandoned.

About the first of the year, or perhaps before, the new house will be ready for the members. There will be reception days arranged by the house committee, and the yachtsmen of the country, it is understood, will be given an opportunity to visit the house and note its superb arrangements and fittings. No more complete structure of its kind exists anywhere, and that the representative yachting club of the world has furnished such a home for its members must be appreciated.

The coming year will be particularly interesting in a yachting sense. There will be new racing craft to meet, and old favorites to compete for some of the most valuable cups that were ever offered by the club. Then there is the international match, Sir Thomas Lipton's second attempt to "lift" the America's cup, which, with the trial races between the new defender and the Columbia, will make the season exceptionally interesting and exciting.

The first regular meeting to be held in the new clubhouse will be the annual assemblage of the members to elect officers, and to hear reports, Thursday, February 14. There will be elected many new members at this meeting, and it may be that the list will be a record one. There is no limit to the membership of the club, or it would have been reached years ago. However large the number may be in the future, the new clubhouse will be found sufficiently commodious to make them all comfortable.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. H. B. Hanson returned to New York today.

—Miss Delia Rees will speak at The Beacon this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

—The signs in the shop windows now read "Open every evening until Christmas."

—The Twentieth Century Club gave a social in Odd Fellows' hall last evening, the Naval Training Station orchestra furnishing music and J. T. Sullivan prompting.

—Mr. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant are booked to sail on steamship St. Louis, which will leave New York for Europe tomorrow.

—The cinders which were started toward Newport, and which kept coming long after the sidewalk work was finished, are now being sent to Bristol for use on the electric road track.

—The trains are 35 minutes late in reaching Newport today. The company seems to have tired of sending the Boston passengers through on time and sending down specials for the Providence traffic, and the trains are waiting at Fall River for the trolley from Providence.

—The local displayman this morning received from the weather bureau the following bulletin: "Hoist northeast storm-warning signal at 9:15 a. m. A storm of marked energy is central over northern North Carolina, moving northeast. High northeast winds are expected this afternoon and tonight, with rain."

—There is likely to be but little new business presented for action by the City Council at the meeting this evening. The committee on public property will report on the leasing of the old city hall building, and the fire department committee may present plans for the brick hose tower. It is possible, of course, that some new business will be introduced.

—There was no session of the public schools this afternoon on account of the rain, which began falling gently during the morning but increased in force toward noon. Just before 1 o'clock it was quite stormy and gave no signs of a change, and it was decided to strike the "no session" signal. The sounding of this signal evidently disconcerted the city bell ringers and the United Congregational Church bell rang for 1 o'clock fully five minutes before the proper time.

—Mrs. Johanna Sullivan, widow of Daniel Sullivan, died at her residence on South Baptist street yesterday, after a protracted illness. She was one of the oldest members of St. Mary's Church. She leaves one daughter, Miss Mary F. Sullivan, cashier at the Boston Store. Her sons are Mr. Edward F. Sullivan, telegraph operator, Mr. Stephen H. Sullivan, driver of hose company No. 6; Mr. Daniel Sullivan and Mr. John Sullivan, who is studying for the priesthood at Montreal.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The officers' quarters at Fort Wetherill are nearly completed and the barracks are framed.

This morning about 10 o'clock a blaze was seen from here, and it was thought there was a big fire either at Dutch Island or at Saunderstown. It proved to be at Dutch Island, in the old dwelling-house in the centre of the island. It was dilapidated and of little or no use, and so it had been decided to destroy it. Today was a good one for the purpose, and accordingly it was set on fire and burned to the ground.

Colonel A. L. Wetherill and family have closed their cottage here and gone to Philadelphia for the winter.

Mr. A. W. Luther is in town today.

At a recent meeting of the Jamestown Library Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Carr Watson; secretary, C. B. Weeden; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Clarke; librarian, Mrs. E. N. Hammond; committee to purchase new books, Mrs. Ellen Cottrell, Mrs. C. B. Weeden, Miss Sarah W. Carr and Mrs. E. N. Hammond.

THE STREETS OF JERUSALEM.

[Cleveland Moffett, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

These café groups, and the passing throng before them, you will study with wonder and will put to your dragoman endless questions about them, and his knowledge will be at once your admiration and despair. He will tell you at a glance all about any one you point out. This man is a peasant from Siloam; he is a Christian, and has just sold a load of barley. The man behind him comes from Hamleh, eight hours' distance; he walked in this morning with his wife; there she is across the street buying nuts, that woman in blue. These three by the door are from a village beyond Bethlehem; two are Christians and the third a Moslem. They are concluding a bargain, see them slap their hands together and bind it. The old man in the white turban and blind in one eye (see the lemon leaf jump in his water bottle) is a Moslem from El Bireh, with grain to sell. There is his camel kneeling. Here come Bedouins with a donkey train; they live in black tents down Jericho way. The two girls passing them are gypsies from the Damascus Gate; see their faces are uncovered; they are begging. Those fat men in pearl robes are rich Jews from Persia—there, coming out of the shop with the umbrellas. Those purple-shrouded women getting in the carriage are Moslems; the one in white, with a red-flowered veil and leading the little girls, is a Jewess; the one with a baby strapped on her back is an Ain Kabim peasant come to meet her husband, who is at the Mosque.

And so on until you wonder if the dragoman is not imposing on your credulity, for what he does seems no whit easier than to walk up Broadway and pick men out by callings and towns—an insurance agent from Bridgeport; a butcher from Poughkeepsie; a reporter hurrying to a fire. Yet ask any one else if what he says is true; ask the people themselves and you will get the same information. It is absolutely true, though perhaps he had never set eyes on one of these people. He simply reads for you certain signs of face and dress that are plain as print to those Orientals, born and bred to an infinite curiosity about their neighbor's business, and an amazing power of minute observation. They ought to make good detectives.

Glenwood Ranges

MAKE COOKING EASY.

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

5 & 10c. Store.

Our store will remain closed all day Wednesday, Dec. 5, in order to enable us to arrange our large stock of Holiday Goods on the counters. Thursday we will open with, "we venture to say," the most complete line of Christmas goods ever shown in Newport at the prices we have placed on them.

McMULLEN & HOLMES, Props.

Several New Patterns in Imitation

French Flannels,

Sold at other places at 15c. per yard, but which we are selling at the special price of

12 1-2c.

A NEW LINE OF

Curtain Muslins,

at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 20c and 22c per yard.

NEW PATTERNS OF

Teazle Cloth,

at 10c. per yard.

1,000 YARDS

Outing Flannels,

in remnants, extra heavy goods, at 6 1-4c. per yard.

Levy's

158 BROADWAY.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

If you Do not Know

JUST WHEN TO CHANGE YOUR GLASSES, A SAFE RULE IS TO HAVE YOUR EYES CAREFULLY TESTED EVERY TWO YEARS. YOU MAY NOT REQUIRE TO CHANGE GLASSES THEN, BUT IT WILL MAKE YOU FEEL EASY TO KNOW IT POSITIVELY.

DON'T WEAR THE SAME GLASSES AFTER YOUR EYES HAVE GIVEN YOU NOTICE THAT THEY NEED MORE HELP. IF THE GLASSES HAVE BEEN ACCURATELY FITTED YOUR EYES WILL GIVE YOU GOOD AND COMFORTABLE USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

IF YOU WILL ALWAYS CHANGE YOUR GLASSES WHEN YOUR EYES CHANGE, GETTING JUST THE PROPER ONES, THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ANY EYE TROUBLE, OF COURSE.

YOUR OPTICIAN MUST BE CONSCIENTIOUS, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED.

If you don't know, ask about me.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Mueller,

Scientific Optician,

166 Bellevue Avenue.

Typhoid Fever.

Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our

Pure Distilled WATER.

This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.

No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

CHEMISTS.

Telephone No. 820.

212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ALL NEXT WEEK

Matinee Daily, Commencing Tuesday.

Engagement of

The E. V. Phelan Stock Co.,

Including ELLA CAMERON, JAMES DURKIN, and an excellent company, presenting

Tuesday—Matinee, "Lady Audley's Secret." Evening, "The Faisl Card."

Wednesday—Matinee, "A Southern Romance." Evening, "Held By the Enemy."

Thursday—Matinee, "Ked Astray. Evening, "In Sight of St. Paul's."

Friday—Matinee, "The Creole." Evening, "Too Much Johnson."

Saturday—Matinee, "Held by the Enemy." Evening, "The Great Randolph Mystery."

And a Vaudeville Show alone worth the price of admission, headed by the great Brindamour.

Ladies' Concert Orchestra.

PRICES: Matinee, 10c. and 20c. Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.

Seats on sale Saturday, Dec. 1.

UNITY CLUB.

A Study Meeting of the Unity Club to be held TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, at 8 o'clock. Lecture by Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23, 1900.

To the abutters on Broadway and Washington Square from near the New City Hall to Washington Square near Thames Street, and to all persons interested in the petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks along Broadway and down Washington Square:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the City Council of the City of Newport, on Streets and Highways, will give a Public Hearing to all said persons, in the Council Chamber in the New City Hall in the City of Newport on MONDAY, December 10, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M., with reference to the extension and location of the tracks of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company from their present location on Broadway at or near the New City Hall, down Broadway to Washington Square and along Washington Square towards Thames Street, and with reference to the petition of the said Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for the said extension, presented to the City Council on the 21st day of November instant and referred to this Committee.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Highways.

For the cheapest and most desirable

AWNINGS

—TRY—

Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone 206-3.

GETTING DOWN TO THE POINT.

When you are on the verge of selecting your holiday goods. And when you wish your dollars were more elastic. But you must expend each one to the very best possible advantage. We have been catering to your wants for more than thirty years, and we certainly have some advantages in suggesting every need. And as to prices, we assure you we are as low, and in many cases lower, than in larger cities. We desire your trade, and don't want a cent of your money, unless your value received for it.

Full line of Stiff-Covered Illustrated Books, 5c., 9c., 13c., 19c., 23c
(Special discount for schools.)

Bamboo Jardiniere Stands, two sizes, 59c. and 95c.

Full line of Peck & Snyder's Racing and Hockey Skates.

Full line of Boxing Gloves from 95c. to $6 a set.

Full line of Rugby Footballs from $1 to $4.

Full line of Rubber Footballs from 45c.

Full line of Best Air Guns for 95c.

Iron Banks, 5c., 10c., 25c., 39c., 49c., up.
Iron Trains, 25c., 39c., 65c. to $2.50.
Fire Engines, 25c., 49c., 59c., 98c. up.
Mechanical Locomotives, 95c. to $2.50.
Bedroom Furniture, 25c., 49c., 95c. up.
Mechanical Trains, 59c., 98c. up.
Hook & Ladders, 25c., 49c., 75c. up.
Parlor Furniture, 25, 39, 85c. up
Tender Soldiers, 25c., 59c., 95c.
Britannia Tea Sets, 15c. up.
Fire Patrol Wagons, 25c.
Hose Carts, 95c.
Mechanical Toys, 25c., 49c., 59c.
Black Boards, 15c., 19c. up.
Door Swings, 31c., 45c., 95c.
Building Blocks, 12c., 25c., 45c. up.
Boys' Reins, 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c. up.
Wagons of Blocks, 15c., 25c., 49c. up.
Noah's Arks, 10c., 25c., 39c., 95c.
Furnished Stables, 25c., 50c., 95c.
Furnished Groc. Stores, 95c. up.
Soldier Suits, 59c. up.
Wash Sets, 25c., 49c., 95c.
Cut up Puzzles, 25c. 50c.
Clothes Rockers, two horses, 95c., $1.43 up.
Dolls' Cabs, 21c., 43c., 85c. to $10.
Dolls' Go-Carts, 34c., 59c., 95c. up.
Girls' Sleighs, 25c., 49c., 69c. up.
Boys' Clippers, 39c., 45c. up.
Boys' Velocipedes from $2.23 up.
Girls' Tricycles from $4.50 up.
Rocking Horses, 95c., $1.43 up.
Dolls' Cradles, 29c., 49c., 59c.
4-Wheel Wagons, 31c. up.
Table Croquet, 35c. to $1.43.
Dolls' Bedsteads, 15c., 19c., 25c., 39c. up.
Dolls' Brass Bedsteads, furnished, 95c.
Wheelbarrows from 25c. up.
2-Wheel Carts from 19c. up.
Tool Chests from 25c.
Pianos from 25c.
Tea Pots from 25c.
Magic Lanterns, 31c. up.
Steam Engines, 95c. up.
Drums, 19c., 25c., 39c., 95c.

Landers & Son's, The Leader in Holiday Goods Covell's Block.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Annual Christmas Sale

OF THE

Exchange for Woman's Work

Will be held at the rooms,

50 Washington Sq.,

Friday and Saturday of This Week, December 7 and 8,

Useful and Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas presents, Cake, Preserves, etc., will be on sale.

THE FIRST

LECTURE

In the Epworth League Course

Will be given in the

M. E. Church, Middletown,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 5.

Subject—"From Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate."

Illustrated by Stereopticon with splendid views. Course tickets, 50c.; single admission, 25c.

TURKEYS.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

Watches!

Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—AT—

E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street

Near Mill Street

THE BEE HIVE.

The Christmas selling begins now. This store was never better prepared for it. Every week and every day of every week from now till Xmas will be busy days in this store. There's much choosing to be done and it pays to do the choosing early.

Christmas Handkerchiefs.

The largest stock we have ever owned; the most comprehensive assortments, especially suited for presents, and you'll find them here at the right prices.

At 12½c. dainty, lace-trimmed, embroidered, over 200 styles to select from.

At 25c. a large variety of choice styles with pure linen centres.

At 50c., 75c. and 98c., a collection of exquisite styles which will please the best expert buyers of handkerchiefs.

Stylish Jackets and Capes for Christmas.

25 Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, with the new high collar and bell-shaped sleeves, reduced from $7.50 to $5.98.

15 High-Grade Jackets, in pearl, grey and tan, all novelty styles (no two being alike), reduced from $12.50 to $9.75.

24 Walking Skirts, of heavy Melton cloth, reduced from $1.98 to $1.49.

Fine Flannel Waists for Gifts.

60 Fine French Flannel Waists, in red, blue, drab, green and old rose, reduced from $2.98 to $2.25.

All the $5 Waists merged into one lot and now offered at $3.98.

Fine Furs for Xmas.

Real Marten Scarfs, worth $6, at $4.75

Sable Raccoon Scarfs, a very stylish and pretty fur, worth $5, at $3.95.

Storm Collars of Electric Seal, worth $3.75, at $2.50.

Children's Fur Sets, from 98c. to $4.75.

Silky, Fluffy, Ostrich Feather Boas, 45 inches long, at $10, $12.50 and $15 each.

The Holiday Neckwear for Men.

Teeks, Four-in-hands and Imperial Scarfs, made of rich and lustrous silk and satin, in pretty checks and stripes, in all colors and in light and dark effects, and all at one price, 25c.

Umbrellas for Gifts.

Scores of styles and all selected with the greatest care as to their suitability for gifts. We note two very tempting lots.

26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with choice handles, easily worth $1.65, at $1.25.

26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with 25 different fancy handles to select from, would be cheap at $2, your choice at $1.49.

The Doll Collection.

Dressed Dolls at 25c., 42c., 49c., 62c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.49.

Kid-Body Dolls from 33c. to $1.25

Kid Gloves

For gifts are always suitable when they are the right sort. Buying them here you make no experiments, as the kind we sell have stood the test of our 18 years' business career in this city. We sell them at 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Cashmere Gloves, Knitted Gloves and Mittens of every kind, all at popular prices.

Two Stocking Specials.

Ladies' Two-Threaded Cotton Hose, regular value 25c., at 17c. a pair.

Girls' and Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, which we can recommend to wear well, and actually worth 25c., at 15c. a pair.

10 dozen Silk Mufflers, in various colors (can also be used as stand covers or pillow tops), regular value $1, at only 59c.

Trimmed Silk Pin Cushions, the 75c. ones at 59c.; the $1 ones at 75c.

Turkish Gold Embroidered Pillow Covers, exquisite in workmanship, at $1.98 and $2.49.

Petticoats, of Silk, Sateen and Mercerized, in black and colors, lined and unlined, at tempting low prices.

Ribbon for Fancy Work.

From the narrow baby width to 5 inches wide, in all the desirable colors.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

United States Citizens Settling in England in Ever-Increasing Numbers.

[London Telegraph.]

"Why is it," asked an American woman in London the other day, "that most of you English people will persist in taking the noisy young woman of 18 or 20, who stays alone at an hotel, and is her own protector and chaperon, as the typical American girl?" Probably the easiest reply would have been to say that the real Americans are so quiet and ladylike that they attract no attention, and that the pushful hotel young lady was taken as the real representative of her countrywomen. It would not have been, however, a fitting answer. There is no such thing as commonplace American women. Their cleverness, wit, and bright womanly qualities make them conspicuous. They aim at being real, helpful companions to their husbands and brothers. Perhaps that is why they have the best time of any women on earth. They have earned the position they enjoy in the estimation of their men folk, which made Max O'Rell declare that if he had any future reincarnation to undergo he would beg the Great Ruler of the Universe to make him an American woman.

However, passing from that, there is really no excuse why the old tradition should linger so obstinately in this country. There are now hundreds of American women permanently resident in our metropolis, and they are supplemented by thousands of their sisters, whose brilliant intellectuality every summer adds something to the charm and brightness of existence on this side of the Western ocean. The prominent self-protective American girl exists, but she is not a type. As an American woman said, "Most of us are neither freaks nor frumps, we're just normal." But that normality is, compared with most of our own womenkind, abnormal, and it is our insular tendency to accept as the type of our neighbors that which differs most widely from ourselves. After all, there is little difference between our national characteristics. What the difference is was very wittily expressed by the lady quoted above. She declared that both peoples were almost alike. "Americans," she said, "are self-conscious"—at which some of her hearers seemed inclined to smile, but she went on—"and self-confident; the English are self-conscious and shy. There's the whole thing in a nutshell."

Whatever may be the points of contrast between us, there is no doubt that Americans in ever-increasing numbers are settling in England. It is remarkable how many have made permanent homes in London. They like to live here. When an American has made a fortune he finds it almost impossible to live quietly in his own country. There is something in the very atmosphere of the United States that makes people wish to burn the candle at both ends. Over here they may subdue the incandescence to the veriest glimmer. But chief among the attractions that this country has for Americans is that they can escape the newspapers. Here wealthy persons can spend their money as freely as they wish, and they still remain private persons. In New York or Chicago or any other of the great cities of the United States an expenditure a little beyond the ordinary attracts notice, and the paper, the terrible all-pervading American newspaper, gets hold of it, and then farewell to all privacy. These are some of the reasons why the American colony in the British metropolis grows every year. But there is a more subtle reason. Americans love to come here. The writer has talked to very many Americans, and almost all of them admit that in coming to England they are coming to a place for which they have a great respect and love; where they expect to find everything finished and orderly and quiet.

"Why, yes," said one of them. "The feeling it gives you is just like that on going on a visit to your grandmother's home. Everything is dignified and proper, and nice, and you feel a great pride in it."

At all events, on many of our trans-Atlantic cousins have come on a permanent visit to their grandmothers. That the women among them have felt the necessity for establishing a club of their own. The Society of American Women in London is a social club, has for its primary aim the establishment of a centre for American women in this country, by means of which they may do more than they could do individually to widen and strengthen feelings of friendship between England and the United States, to promote amity between the two countries, and a freer social intercourse between the society of both countries. The new club, of which Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin is the first president, is modeled after the famous Sorosis Club of New York, and it is hoped that in time it may develop, like that great institution, into a feminine centre of art, literature, music and high social distinction. Meanwhile, however, it will help to bring English and American people together. In recent years more frequent travel, intermarriages, and letters of introduction have done a great deal to make American society better known in London, but even now very many prominent Americans come here, stay at one of the great hotels for a term, and go away without really seeing or knowing anything but the very fringe of English society. The Society of American Women intends to do something to remedy that, and the social tact and energy of a group of more than 100 clever, intellectual American women can surely achieve a great deal. Beautifully appointed club rooms have been secured at Prince's in Piccadilly. Here the members will meet and entertain their friends. They will try and bring English and American people closer together, try to make their social intercourse more general and spontaneous, and by that means extend the bond of friendship that unites the two peoples.

It is interesting to note that the beginning of the closer intimacy and friendship between English and American society really originated in a great calamity that befell the United States. It dates from the wounding of President Garfield by his assassin and the long and painful illness that preceded his death. During that trying period the tender and womanly sympathy evinced for the queen toward the stricken head of the great Republic touched the American people very deeply. The friendly feelings engendered by it have continued to develop and promise to grow into something that will permanently affect the cordiality of the relations subsisting between the English and American peoples. No part of the population of either country is more anxious that this should be so than the American colony in London, of which the new society will be the centre. It is fitting that the women of England and America should come more and more together. As Mrs. Griffin, the president of the Society of Americans, says: "English and American women represent the English-speaking women of the world. I think we have outlived our mortgage, and that we, at least, are now citizens and free human beings. But we must not forget that we are women, and that it is our duty to try all the time to bring about a thorough good understanding between the two branches of our race. Toward that our society means to do something."

Already the society has done something. Several of its members are on the committee of hospital ship Maine, and, if nothing else, have earned a big share of gratitude from our sick and wounded soldiers. Then, again, the society had a stall at the St. Mary's Hospital bazaar in June last, when they raised £5,000 for the fund. In the future they will co-operate in similar works of charity, as well as in promoting social intercourse. The society will do honor to women of every nation who take a distinguished part in women's work, or in the general affairs of life, but over and above all the American women will try to promote cordiality of relations between their own country and this country, and the largest share of their hospitality will be especially devoted to English friends.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Congressman Bull left for Washington Sunday night.

—Mr. Daniel R. Curtis has returned from Narragansett Pier.

—Mrs. Joseph Harriman returned to New York this morning.

—Mr. Lot M. Richardson is quite ill at his residence on Levin street.

—The body of the late Mrs. W. T. Richards was taken to Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fuller of New York have been spending a week with Miss Hope.

—Mrs. E. D. Bolt and the Misses Bolt, her step-daughters, have gone to Boston for a short visit.

—Lieutenant G. R. Evans, U. S. N., and Mrs. Evans have taken rooms at Mrs. Wilbur's, 93 Pelham street.

—The Salvation Army will conduct a meeting in the Tilley Avenue Chapel this evening. Mrs. Matthewson will have charge.

—Colonel Reginald Norman will sail for Europe with his bride, immediately after the marriage, and will spend the winter in Paris.

—Mr. G. H. Chase, the photographer, has moved into some of the rooms formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association in the Covell block.

—There was another extra train from Fall River yesterday to accommodate passengers from Providence to Newport, on account of the electrics not making time.

—News has been received here of the death at "Glenview," Yonkers, N. Y., of May Trevor, wife of Mr. Grenville L. Winthrop, and daughter of the late John B. Trevor.

—A still alarm was rung in at 5:31 Monday afternoon for a chimney fire at the residence of Frank Traeger, 20 Bath road. It was the old, familiar trouble, a chimney needing cleaning.

—The funeral of Ezra J. Barker took place this afternoon from his late residence on Broadway and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Rev. J. M. Estes of the Friends' Church officiated. The bearers were the four nephews of the deceased. There were many flowers.

—At a meeting of the board of reference of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday, a committee consisting of Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., Rev. E. J. Demen and Miss Anna F. Hunter was appointed to introduce in this city the Penny Provident Fund, better known as the stamp system of saving.

—Contractor Morgan has finished a good job for Mayor-elect Garrettson on Charles street, where he has put in a sidewalk hatchway that is flush with the walk, gives pedestrians a chance to walk properly and affords Mr. Garrettson more room to the square inch of sidewalk than any other cellar doorway in the city.

—Miss Amelia Tanner, at the request of Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, will give the telegraph messenger boys a turkey dinner with all the "fixin's" at Allen's Touro dining rooms tomorrow, to atone for their failure to participate in her Thanksgiving festival. Somebody, as previously announced, secured the tickets intended for the messengers.

RANKING OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

The ranking committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association yesterday made its report through President James Dwight. The committee consisted of Dr. Dwight, Malcolm D. Whitman and Raymond D. Little. The result of its careful deliberations follows.

Class 1 (one three-sixths)—M. D. Whitman.

Class 2 (scratch)—2, Dwight F. Davis; 3, W. A. Larned; 4, Beals C. Wright.

Class 3 (two sixths)—5, Kreigh Collins; 6, G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 7, Holcombe Ward; 8, L. E. Ware.

Class 4 (three sixths)—9, J. A. Allen; 10, R. D. Little; 11, H. H. Hackett.

Class 5 (four-sixths)—12, C. S. Hardy; 13, J. P. Paret; 14, E. F. Fischer; 15, W. J. Clothier; 16, R. Stevens.

Class 6 (five sixths)—17, Herbert Foster; 18, Samuel Hardy; 19, J. C. Davidson.

Class 7 (15)—20, E. P. Larned; 21, L. Waldner; 22, F. B. Alexander; 23, J. A. Carpenter.

Class 8 (Fifteen and one-sixth)—24, Alfred Codman; 25, K. Horton; 26, G. S. Keyes; 27, A. P. Fuller.

Class 9 (Fifteen and two-sixths)—28, I. C. Wright; 29, W. C. Grant; 30, H. A. Plummer; 31, Sumner Ware.

Class 10 (Fifteen and three-sixths)—H. E. Avery.

The ranking will settle for another year a matter to which much time and thought is given. This year there has been no doubt as to the first four men, but the make-up of the first 10 has been a source of fruitful discussion and no little difference of opinion. In making up the list the committee decided that Davis and Larned ranked even, but arranged them in alphabetical order, hence Davis shows as second and Larned as third.

A SENSIBLE MAN

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

WOMEN TELEGRAPHERS.

The Demand for Employés Does Not Keep Pace With the Supply.

[New York Post.]

"Telegraphy," said an expert woman operator in one of the largest down-town offices, "offers a good field for the average young woman, but the demand for employes does not keep pace with the supply, on account of the competition of the telephone. The 500,000 telephone stations in the United States, and the 20,000 women engaged in the work, represent the employment which would otherwise have gone to telegraphy. This has reduced the growth of the telegraph companies, but has not checked the number of bright girls who have taken the course of instruction in the telegraph schools. I do not mean to say that the companies have had their business fall off, but only that their new business has not increased so rapidly as it would have done had there been no telephone. A consequence of this condition is that the superintendents' have much less difficulty in obtaining operators today than they did when I learned the calling, 15 years ago. Of the applicants, the graduates from the schools do well, but I think the best are those who have been instructed by friends who are experts in the trade. I have taught many girls myself, and I have always noticed that it is easier to adapt yourself to one pupil than it is to a half-a-dozen.

This personal equation is a permanent affair. No matter how much the student may try, it is never eliminated altogether. It is physical as well as mental, and is easily recognized by all experts. In my own case I can identify at least 20 operators the moment I hear the wires beginning to click. Sometimes it is the sharpness of the sound, sometimes the rapidity of the transmission, sometimes the blurring of letters, and sometimes a wave-like variation in the sound sequences. I think these minute differences are more marked in women than in men. The latter are much more uniform in their work and in their physical condition. They manifest differences, of course, but these depend more upon the operator's mood than upon the operator himself. Women, on the other hand, do not manifest their moods so much in their manipulation of the key. It is always subordinate to their personality.

"The common belief that after a short period of study any girl can become a good operator is entirely erroneous. The average student requires three months at least before she is capable of using an instrument understandingly, but she is altogether inadequate to do work of any value. One year of practice and work is requisite to make her a third or fourth-class operator, when she received $25 a month. In the second year of her work she should develop enough command of the calling to send and receive 150 messages a day. Her pay then generally becomes $35 or $40 a month. At the end of six months this is raised if she is worthy, to $40 or $45 a month, and at the end of a year to $50, which is the maximum so far as the companies are concerned. Beyond this, however, is a clerkship in a banker's or broker's office, in a great newspaper office, or in a government office. Here special salaries are paid. The responsibility is often great, however, as the operator must be absolutely accurate in both English and code ciphers, and frequently is called upon to use other languages."

THE WALKING-STICK INSECT.

Nearly every mail brings to the editor of the Nature and Science department of St. Nicholas several letters and small packages from the boys and girls who want to know the names and most interesting facts of something they have recently discovered. There are also many "want to know" letters not pertaining to identifying specimens.

But even these are not all the inquiries. Frequently the door-bell rings and some neighbor's boy or girl has a "want to know" and a specimen. "Here is a specimen for you," says little Jeannie Whittaker, as she passes over a bowl covered with a saucer, and adds: "We found it on the outside of our screen-door." Carefully lifting the saucer, I find a live walking-stick insect, that reaches up on the edge of the bowl and looks out, reminding us of a dog standing with fore paws upon a fence and looking over. It is a well-named insect, for surely it looks like a miniature walking-stick that has acquired life and legs.

A screen-door is an unusual place for it; the insect must have been on an exploring tour from the fields. While young these insects are green, and feed chiefly on grass or the leaves of shrubs and small plants. Later they go to the trees, preferring chiefly the oak, and change their color so they usually no longer look like the green grass and branches of small plants, but like the small branches of the trees, a gray or brown. It is very difficult to see them, so close is the protective resemblance; but they may be obtained in early summer by "sweeping" the grass and weeds with an insect-net. In late summer or early autumn, shake a branch of an oak over a sheet or inverted umbrella. They are so entirely unlike all other insects that they will be recognized at once, even by boys and girls who see them for the first time after reading this description. While not very plentiful usually, a few may be found in almost any field or forest by a little careful searching.

THE TEMPORARY CAPITALS.

[Washington Post.]

It is interesting to recall that before the establishment of the permanent capital at Washington no less than eight other cities were occupied as seats of national legislation at one time or another after the heroes of 1776 threw off the English yoke. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster and York, Penn.; Princeton and Trenton, N. J.; Annapolis, Md., and New York city served in turn as the home of Congress, the visible centre of government and the sanctuary of its laws. During the revolution the sessions of the Continental Congress had been held at the most convenient points permitted by the exigencies of war, the temporary capital—a sort of peripatetic and fugitive capital—being moved about from time to time and from place to place as occasion demanded.

Under the old regime of that Congress, and later under the articles of confederation, the same anxiety and rivalry existed among the original states for the honor of having Congress sit within their respective borders as were experienced after the constitution was adopted and before the permanent capital was established. In the old Continental days the state of New York had offered the town of Kingston as the abiding place of the American government; Rhode Island had tendered Newport; Maryland had proposed her capital city, Annapolis and Virginia had proffered her ancient capital, Williamsburg.

FOR THE UTAH SENATORSHIP.

Only Two Prominent Candidates and No Deadlock Likely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—George Cannon, head of the Mormon Church, just before sailing for Honolulu, where he has gone for the benefit of his health, in speaking of the Utah Senatorship said that O. J. Salisbury and Colonel Isaac Trumbo were the only prominent candidates. He was confident that there would not be a deadlock in the legislature, and expressed the opinion that the influence of the Mormons would be exercised in behalf of Colonel Trumbo.

DEFENDER WILL BE READY.

Makes Little Difference Which Boat is the Challenger.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Yachtsmen have been discussing with great interest the possibility of the boat being built for the Prince of Wales taking the place of the Shamrock II as challenger for the America's cup in case the Royal Yacht Club should come off the victor in the trial races. Manager W. Butler Duncan, Jr., said:

"It really makes no difference what boat comes over after the cup, as it cannot affect our activity in regard to the defense. We are going to get out the very best boat possible. No pains or expense are to be spared to make her the fastest thing afloat, and when the time comes to race we shall have the knowledge that nothing has been left undone to make the defense a success. Work is proceeding satisfactorily on the defender. Naturally, I am not at liberty to give out the details of progress, but I can say she will be ready in ample time for early preliminary work."

The joint visit of Messrs. Duncan and Iselin to Bristol served to revive the opinion among yachtsmen that Mr. Iselin would sail the Columbia in the trial races. Mr. Duncan, however, when asked about the matter, said that Mr. Iselin apparently held to his original intention to have no part in the defense, and he did not know who would have charge of this branch of the work.

Proposed Electric Road from Detroit to St. Joseph.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 4.—Superintendent Rand of the Michigan Traction Company announces that the Railway Company General, a Philadelphia company, is back of a project to build an electric road from Detroit to St. Joseph, which will connect with a boat line for Chicago.

Columbia Will Take Five Filipino Students.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—At the monthly meeting of the trustees of Columbia University the United States government was authorized to offer tuition to five Filipinos in any school except that of the school of medicine.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Additional—Henry B. Warner, Riverside. Increase—Franklin Cooley, Providence.

New South Wales's Celebration.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 4.—The arrangements for the celebration of the establishment of the new commonwealth January 1 include the erection of a number of triumphal arches along the route of the procession. Of these the American and German residents will each erect one.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CHANLER VILLA.

Messrs. Hines & LaFarge, the architects of the new cathedral in New York, have made plans for transforming the Chanler villa on the Cliffs into a house suitable for summer and winter use. Mr. Grant LaFarge, a Newporter, came on to make the necessary drawings, which proved acceptable to Mr. Chanler, and the work is now in progress. Mr. M. A. McCormick having the contract. The exterior is to be veneered with brick and plastered somewhat similar to the Scott villa, except that the bricks will show at all the corners. The general appearance of the house will be changed by removing the two towers and substituting an old-fashioned roll on the roof of the main house. The arrangement of the piazzas will be changed, the plumbing and other sanitary arrangements will be brought up to the most modern style and the house will be made fit to live in at any season of the year. Contractor McCormick has already begun his work and hopes to have it finished in time for next season. The house itself was all right, but it was built some 20 years ago and science has advanced a great deal in that time.

CLOTHING.

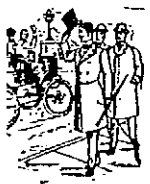
How are you fixed for evening dress? Why not send your old claw hammer to the rummage sale and order something up-to-date of OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies

Langley & Son,
174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate



In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets
For Autumn and Winter,
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.
G. H. KIRBY, 58 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors
F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE
Latest Millinery Models.

Mark-Down Sale!
Pattern Hats at a Low Price
TO CLOSE THEM OUT, AT
S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.
$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 20. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.
N. L. MASON 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

DR. E. V. MURPHY,
50 Pelham Street,
(Corner of Spring).
Office hours: Until 9:30 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
TELEPHONE 456.

THE KERN,

The new gas lamp that saves. 80 per cent on your lighting bill; a burner with a mantle that adds air to the gas, making perfect combustion. They can be applied by any one; no adjusting required. Made in four sizes, adapted to store as well as house lighting.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co., the big store on Broadway, just near the new city hall, is sole agent for Newport for this valuable invention.

One word to owners of horses
We have an excellent line of
BLANKETS, ROBES, ETC
At prices that are right. Please give us a call and examine.

The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,
SPRING ST. BROADWAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel.
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 183.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.
Excursion Tickets 10c.
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
Fast Twin-Screw Service.
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast. Average Voyage under 7 Days.
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:
NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons. Dec. 5 and Jan. 2.
COMMONWEALTH, 13,000 tons. Dec. 12 and Jan. 16.
Saloon passage, $60 and upwards; 2d cabin, $35.50; 3d class, at low rates.
CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.
New England and Commonwealth, sailing from Boston December 5 and 12, and the DOMINION from Portland Dec. 8, are specially scheduled to land passengers on the other side in ample time for THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN
THE OLD COUNTRY,
The Continent and SCANDINAVIA.
Portland, Me., Liverpool Service
Saloon, $57.50; 2d cabin, $35; 3d class, $24. First-class rail tickets to Portland included. For passage plans and information apply to the Company's Office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. I. Greene, M. S. Holm, 183 Thames St., G. Dennison, 317 Thames St., Newport.

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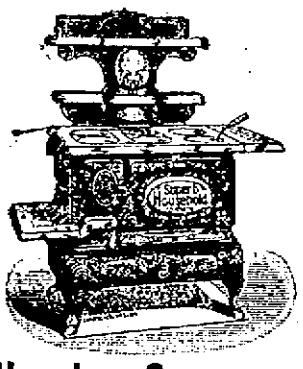
AGENT FOR
White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.
Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.
ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.
Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.
180 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. R. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. DONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
F. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

FOR
Portieres, Window Shades, Carpets and Rugs
GO TO
J. W. Horton & Co's,
42 CHURCH STREET.
Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Packers and Shippers.



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JAMES F. MARDEN,
338 THAMES STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.
Solicit Consignments of Freight,
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

CHAMPION'S LINE.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.
Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.
*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*4:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:50	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:20	6:38	11:00	H
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:03	1:08	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:19	4:15
Newport, arr.,	8:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
H Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
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Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Heading House.
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GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

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Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.
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TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
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Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A lady would like to have pupils to teach or would do writing and copying. Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a woman, washing or any kind of work by the day. Address Box 64, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. Joseph Barrett, Dresser street.

WANTED—Immediately, two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; colored preferred. Apply at 41 Pelham street.

WANTED—Boy for a drug store; must be at least 15 years of age and a graduate of the grammar schools. Good chance for a bright and willing boy. Apply at 176 Thames street.

MANAGER—Old established mercantile house wants honest, capable man to manage branch. Salary $125 month, extra commissions. No soliciting required, but must take general direction business and be ambitious. Good references and $800 cash required. Experience as manager not necessary if qualified in other respects. Manager, Drawer 71, New Haven, Conn.

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address CANDEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Man in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 352 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

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TO LET—Furnished rooms (with or without board) in a Swedish family; centrally located, warm, clean and cheap. Address Box N, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Tenement of 6 rooms; 3 on first, 3 on second floor, with closet. Rent $13. Call at 5 Brewer street.

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Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

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New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

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OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

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For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

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A watch should be elegant in design and finish. Of course its principal function is to keep good time, whether one is at home or traveling, but neatness and beauty of case are second only to the quality of the mechanism. Our guarantee will assure you that you are getting what you pay for here.

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PRODUCE PERFECT PRINTING,

Or printing as nearly perfect as it is possible to turn out. Our men THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE ART OF PRINTING.

Daily News Job Office.

YANKEES OF THE FAR NORTH.

The Esquimaux of Alaska are Traders of Shrewdness and Ability.

[Port Clarence correspondence of Boston Herald.]

Through increasing contact with white men from "the States" who visit the far north every summer, the Esquimaux of Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska have become traders of great shrewdness and ability. It can never be said that an Esquimau ever got more in a trade than he gave; he usually gets much less. The law of supply and demand is universal, however, and the native is glad to give articles which are of great value in the markets of the United States in exchange for cheap things, which to him are rare and useful and, therefore, valuable.

The Esquimau is not to be regarded as a savage, for he is far from it. A trader might bring a shipload of looking glasses and glittering beads to this coast, and at the end of the short summer season he would have no bear skins and no fox skins or ivory, but he would know more about the Esquimau character. Articles more useful are demanded. Not a few men who have failed in the gold fields this year have conceived the idea that there is money to be made in trading with the natives, and at least one expedition for this purpose was fitted out this year, and others are promised for next season. They will probably make another failure. The slender population on these coasts is every year becoming less, and the visible supply of furs and other articles formerly bought out for trade by the natives is decreasing.

Nevertheless, to return to the statement made at the beginning, the natives become more adept in trading as years go by. They are the Yankees of the far north, even if they do have the complexions of Indians and many of the chief characteristics of the Japanese. It was only until comparatively recent years that whaling ships penetrated to any extent into the waters of Arctic Alaska. Owing to the wholesale slaughter of whales in the north Pacific the catch became smaller and smaller each year, until ships entered every summer in considerable numbers into Behring sea. The slaughter of whales being transferred to these waters and resulting in depletion, the whaling ships entered the Arctic ocean in search of the retreating bowhead.

The whaling men are the great traders of the region north and west of this port. Whales are sometimes scarce, and the whalers are glad to add to the precarious profits of a season's catch by trading for furs and other products of the country. There are native settlements on the coast of northern Alaska and on the islands of Behring sea where not more than one ship is seen in the course of a year. At other places three or four vessels call during the short season of navigation. The Bear, the steam barkentine employed for years in the revenue cutter service on the Arctic cruise, is usually one of these vessels.

Sickness among the natives throughout this coast during the last summer was distinctly injurious to what the whalers call "trade." At some settlements the natives were too sick to come out to the ships in their boats and in some cases they were so poor that they had nothing to barter. During a visit to Cape Prince of Wales, Icy cape, Point Barrow, King island, St. Lawrence island and several points on the Siberian coast this summer, the best possible opportunity was had to see how the native trades as compared with the methods of a few years ago. There was sickness on some of the islands, but above Behring strait on the mainland the health of the Esquimaux was good.

Every whaling vessel carries its stock of "trade goods" on a northern cruise, and even the officers on the Bear, though in the service of the government, are allowed to take along a limited amount of trade. In the case of government officers, however, the trading is not carried on for profit, but for the purpose of obtaining relics of the country and articles for personal use.

The "trade goods" stock of a whaling ship consists of a pretty definite list of articles, and the small variety changes little from year to year. The Esquimaux's wants are few, and they know little of the luxuries of civilization. The list includes flour in bags, cloth, tea, sugar, tobacco, hard bread or sea biscuits, cartridges, needles and thread.

The native has to offer in exchange mukloks, or walrus hide boots, fox skins, walrus ivory, bear skins, deer skins, ivory buttons and various native implements and devices prized by white men as curios.

It is interesting to find that different Esquimau settlements are headquarters for different articles comprised in this small list. For example, if a whaler wants to trade for buttons, he asks for them at St. Lawrence island, for the natives at Northwest cape are famous as makers of ivory buttons. King island is the best place of all to trade for the curious ivory pipes found only in this part of the world, and if a visitor is so ambitious as to wish to carry a kyak, or small native boat, back to the United States with him, he had better make his trade with one of the little native colony on this same island.

For deer skins, go to the Siberian coast or to Port Clarence; for fox skins, to Kotzebue sound; for brown and polar bear skins, to any of the Esquimau settlements north of Behring strait on the shores of the Arctic ocean.

Bear skins were scarce this summer, for what reason no one seems able to explain. Nearly every summer it is possible to find several of these beautiful white pelts at the three or four principal settlements between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Barrow. Every year, too, the Esquimau seems to be disposed to demand a little higher price for his skins. They are gradually getting a vague idea of the market value of these things in the United States, or, to speak more accurately, they are learning how badly the white man wants the things the native man has to trade. Nevertheless, it is usually possible to buy on the Arctic coast a fine polar bear skin worth several hundred dollars in New York or Boston for three or four small sacks of flour, two or three cases of hard bread and a few cartridges. If you make the trade on these terms you have paid from $15 to $20 for the skin. Frequently it is possible to buy a polar bear skin for less than $15; it is hard to say what the average price is.

The visit of a whaling ship to one of these native settlements always excites interest among the Esquimaux very much like that experienced by the merchants in a small provincial city when the circus comes to town. It is a holiday and a day for profitable enterprise—both in one.

A ship is sighted by keen native eyes, and as soon as a few inches of her topmast show, a mere speck above the horizon, the village becomes a place of great activity. Boots or mukloks made during the winter with soles of walrus hide and tops of hair-seal or deer skin are brought out, with walrus tusks, ivory buttons carved in the form of seals, fox skins, bear skins and a large collection of miscellaneous curios which the white trader may fancy. The Esquimaux think all white men are crazy. This is averred by all whites who know the Esquimau language and overhear the natives' conversation. They have been in no land but their own, and they cannot understand why white men should dig in the ground for gold and do other queer things unless they are the victims of unbalanced minds.

As soon as the ship drops anchor the natives are seen coming off in their oomiaks and kyaks—men, women and children, the whole population. Nearly every one of them has a "poke" or sort of pouch made of the whole skin of a hair seal slung over his shoulder. In these are contained the furs and ivory and boots that they wish to trade. Nearly every one of them has a paddle which he wields vigorously in his eagerness to reach the ship. There is a great deal of shouting and jabbering and laughing, for the Esquimau is always merry, and his sense of humor is the wonder of white men. A sailor throws a line from the whaler's afterdeck, and in a moment short, fat, smiling Esquimau men, women, boys, girls and children are rolling up over the sides of the ship. The whaling men then bring up their trade goods and the barter begins.

The Esquimau in nine cases out of every 10 assumes the position of the buyer; the whaler is the storekeeper or merchant. The native asks for what he wants, and the whaling man, if he has it, produces it, and asks the native what he has to offer in return. The process is rather more interesting when the white man appears in the role of buyer and the native in that of storekeeper. In that case, supposing the white man sees a pair of boots which he particularly wishes to obtain, a conversation something like this takes place, the white man beginning the conversation:

"What do you want?"

"Calico," replies the native, using the one word by which Esquimaux have learned to denote all kinds of cloth of whatever character.

"Capsini (how much) calico?" asks the buyer.

The native holds up four fingers, including the thumb, for if an Esquimau holds up one or more fingers to denote a number, one of these is the thumb. A white man doesn't do it that way.

"Fathom," replies the native, the accompanying use of the fingers denoting four fathoms. If the white man agrees to the trade, he measures off four yards of cloth, extending both arms as far as they will reach for the purpose and drawing the cloth across his chin. Then the native takes it and stuffs it into his sealskin "poke." The cloth is probably blue "jeans" or denim, or it may be some print cloth costing five cents per yard in the United States, but which is vastly pleasing to the Esquimaux women and girls. Natives of both sexes cover up really beautiful reindeer skin parkies or Esquimau coats with shirts made from blue denim or calico.

When the native named four fathoms as his price for the walrus hide boots, the white man knew that no better terms could be obtained. It is positively and invariably useless to try to "beat down" the native's price; he may want the calico very badly, but he will not reduce the price of his boots. If he can't get his four fathoms of calico, back the boots go into the poke, until another customer appears.

Offer a native a price which to him is ridiculously low for his goods, and he will probably laugh at you. He seems to think it is a good joke and that you really cannot mean to be serious. At the price of our fathoms of calico for one pair of mukloks, which is a pretty low figure, the profit to the whaler who buys them is enormous. Esquimaux mukloks are the best kind of footwear for the region in which the Esquimaux lives, and thousands of white men in the Alaska mining camps and on the trails throughout the territory wear them in the winter. Mukloks cost $6 a pair at Nome, 75 miles from here. Calico, even at Nome, is only 15 cents a yard.

At St. Lawrence island there is always a great supply of buttons. Formerly the custom was to carve them almost exclusively in the form of seals. Now they make them in all shapes imaginable, some of them being decorated with colored spots and with carved and colored heads of birds and walruses.

A little Esquimaux boy, who had carved some buttons rudely from a piece of ivory, came on board a ship at St. Lawrence island this summer with an oomiak full of men and women from the settlement at Northwest Cape. He asked everybody on the ship for a colored pencil, making his wants known by producing a tiny piece of red crayon pencil which he must have obtained from some whaler a year and perhaps two years before. He seemed to want a colored pencil far more than most white boys want a bicycle, but there wasn't a pencil to be found on the ship. Apparently the boy wanted the pencil that he might use the crayon mixed with water or seal oil for coloring the carved spots and images on buttons and walrus tusks.

Over on the Siberian coast a different class of natives is found. They are in some cases nomadic in character and move about from place to place very frequently, but they are rich in the possession of large herds of reindeer. The government has bought some of these within the last few years for the purpose of establishing reindeer stations along the coast on the American side. A reindeer skin can be obtained over on the Siberian side for three or four yards of calico or for a few pieces of hard bread.

It cannot be said that contact with white men is of very much benefit to the Esquimaux on either side of the Behring sea; in many respects it is distinctly harmful. The laws against liquor selling among the natives are very strictly enforced, but the whalers do sometimes evade it and mischief always results. Even if liquor is not sold to the natives they are very likely to make an alcoholic drink from flour and sugar obtained in trade, and the consequences are harmful. Left alone, the natives on the American side are happy and contented with a lot which might be far worse, and which the white man is not improving.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

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that Chase's Dyspepsia Cure is not a patent medicine, not a "cure-all." But it is a positive and permanent cure for all STOMACH TROUBLES, carefully prepared after a prescription from the highest and most skilled specialist in the world on STOMACH TROUBLES. Try it when all others fail.

It has cured others, it will cure you; it never fails.

Your druggist is honest and will not recommend something said to be "just as good." Chase's Dyspepsia Cure is a liquid remedy. 50c. and $1 a bottle, at all druggists or write

CHASE MANUFACTURING CO., - Newburgh, N. Y.

ON THE PEKIN WALL.

A thrilling episode of the siege of the legations is described in the December Century by W. N. Pethick, secretary to Li Hung Chang. Mr. Pethick is an American, and writes from the American point of view:

On the night of July 3, at the close of the fourteenth day of the siege of the Pekin legations, a thrilling incident occurred involving the fate of the Europeans and Americans—a struggle the issue of which was awaited with agonizing suspense by the thousand men, women and children who would be speedily butchered in case of failure, for the enemy was General Tung Fuh Siang, once a Mohammedan rebel chief, who, with his bloodthirsty horde of bandit soldiers, had sworn to exterminate foreigners and had now gained a free hand against us in Pekin. * * *

At dusk on that evening the Chinese began their final approach by building out from one end of their nearest breastwork a brick wall curving outward into the bastion to avoid our direct fire, and heading for the end of our barricade; it was really connecting the ends of two hostile breastworks by a semicircular wall. The work was done silently and quickly; bricks were pushed forward from behind cover and piled up without exposing the workers. From their loopholes our men could see this terrible wall grow higher and nearer, and knew that they would soon be exposed to a plunging fire from high above them and from their flank. They felt helpless, and were still under the influence of former panics, which arose from overestimating the value of Chinese soldiers and being too much impressed by mere numbers without courage. They accepted the theory that "the position is untenable"—a phrase with which they had become too familiar from the lips of one of their own officers.

At length, after dark, the reserve rations were brought down into the legation, and it became known that the American position on the wall was to be abandoned. The hour of trial had come. Our dispirited men were about to let go their stronghold. Before morning the whole south wall would be lined with savage enemies, whose musketry would soon be followed by artillery fire raking all the legations from end to end. The terrible fate of hundreds of women and children, of the helpless in the hospital, the aged and feeble, and finally of the thin line of defenders—all this, and the finishing work of the sword, passed through the minds of those who waited without hope.

But the hour produced the man. To Herbert G. Squiers, first secretary of the United States legation at Pekin, late first lieutenant of the Seventh United States cavalry, belongs the merit of saving this deplorable situation. His training in a branch of the army service where promptness and energy are especially necessary, and his two years' careful study of Chinese character and institutions, had fitted him for the needs of this trying time. * * *

For this important service, as well as for the capacity he had shown from the first, Major Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, who had been selected by all the nationalities present here to be commander-in-chief of our little force, paid Mr. Squiers the compliment of appointing him chief of staff. When Sir Claude parted with his staff at the end of the siege, he handed to Mr. Squiers the following letter:

"Pekin, August 18, 1900. My dear Squiers: A few lines to thank you most heartily for the excellent and loyal support which you have at all times given me during the siege. That it has been brought to so successful an issue is very largely due to your ability and foresight, and I only hope that if ever I am in a tight hole it may be my good fortune to have so good a man to turn to. In your son I found a most efficient and gallant A. D. C., whose coolness under fire was the admiration of everybody."

FINANCIAL.

Industrial Trust Co.,

Newport Branch, 303 Thames Street.

Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,450,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		47,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

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Pianos to Rent or for Sale.

A number of upright pianos to rent low for the winter, or for sale low for cash on easy instalments. For particulars and to see the instruments call at 150 Prospect Hill street.

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The Etude and other Presser publications in stock.

New Catalogue of 10c. Music; 650 now in stock.

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New Popular Songs.

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A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

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Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

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Stocks, Grain and Cotton

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Reasonable Margins

No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

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At a Very Reasonable Price.

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Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.

For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

169 THAMES STREET.

Awnings.

All the new style goods, Honorably made In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 23 MILL STREET.

Telephone 168-4.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 61½, Atchison preferred 83⅜, Burlington 136¼, Baltimore & Ohio 79½, Brooklyn Transit 72¾, Continental Tobacco 35⅝, Federal Steel 48½, Missouri Pacific 60, New York Central 143, Northern Pacific 70¼, People's Gas 99½, Rock Island 115⅝, Reading first preferred 64, St. Paul 127⅞, Sugar 134½, Southern preferred 67½, Southern Pacific 42¼, Tennessee Coal & Iron 68¾, Tobacco 107¼, Union Pacific 71½, and Union Pacific preferred 81½.

10—Prices of most stocks were shaded at the opening, but a sufficient number of prominent exceptions showed gains to make the market slightly irregular. The heaviness of the London market was an influence in the opening trading here. Conditions were in all cases within the limit of a point, Sugar rising about that much.

11—Special pressure was directed against Tennessee Coal and that stock lost two points, but other mercurial specialties were only affected fractionally. A feature of the rally which followed was a rise of two points in Erie first preferred and 1¼ in the second preferred. Pacific Mail and Linseed Oil preferred rose 1 to 2 and Sugar, after declining to 134, rose above 135. But little change occurred in the general railway list and earlier losses were not fully recovered. At 11 o'clock Sugar yielded to 133 again and the general list became yielding and quiet.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 4 @ 4½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady at $4.85⅝ for demand and $4.81⅝ @ ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82½ and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.80⅞ @ ½; silver certificates, 64 @ 65; bar silver, 64⅛; Mexican dollars, 50¼; government bonds, strong. The depression became general [illegible] the declines were ragged and uneven. The principal sufferers were amongst the industrials. Tobacco, Tennessee Coal, the Steel & Wire stocks, Colorado Fuel, Pressed Steel Car, Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda lost between one and two points. Sugar was very feverish and its reaction reached 1½. Business was very small and the market hardened before noon. Pullman rose 1⅞ on a moderate demand. The bond market was somewhat irregular, with relatively larger business than in stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

	Noon.
Atchison	38⅞
Atchison preferred	83⅛
Canada Southern	58½
Chi. Burl. & Quincy	135⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69
Del. & Hudson	115¼
Del., Lack. & Western	181
Erie	14⅛
Illinois Central	124½
Lake Shore	210½
Louisville & Nashville	83½
Manhattan	108⅝
Metropolitan Traction	169
Missouri Pacific	59⅞
Mo. K. & T.	12⅞
New Jersey Central	149½
New York Central	142¾
Northern Pacific	70⅛
Northern Pacific preferred	82⅛
Northwestern	168½
Ontario & Western	24⅞
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	19¾
Rock Island	114¾
St. Paul	127
St. Paul preferred	175½
Southern Pacific	41¾
Texas & Pacific	20⅝
Union Pacific	71½
Union Pacific preferred	81½
Wabash	8¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾
Adams Express	158
Wells, Fargo Express	132
Am. Spirits	1¾
Am. Tobacco	106¾
Con. Tobacco	35¼
Con. Tobacco Pfd.	92
General Electric	167
Lead	19
Pacific Mail	47¼
Pullman Palace	202½
Sugar	133¼
T. C. & Iron	67¼
U. S. Leather	12½
Rubber	25¾
Western Union	82½

	Closing.
Am. Car F. Com.	20⅛
Am. Hoop Com.	27¼
Am. Sugar Com.	27¼
Am. S. & W. Com.	20⅛
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	85
Am. Tob. Com.	107⅛
Am. Smltg. Com.	51½
Am. Tin Plate	42
Am. Ice Com.	41⅞
Anaconda	47⅞
Atchison Com.	38½
Atchison Pfd.	83
Balto. & O. Com.	79⅜
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	70¾
Canada Southern	58½
Ches. & Ohio	37¼
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	135
Chi., Mil., & St. P.	127¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	114½
Col. Fuel & I.	50⅛
Con. Tob. Com.	35⅜
Del. & Hudson	115¼
Fed. Steel Com.	48⅞
Fed. Steel Pfd.	75½
Int. Paper Pfd.	72½
Louisville & Nashville	83
Manhattan Com.	108⅝
Met. Traction	169
Missouri Pac.	59⅞
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	37¼
Nat. Steel Com.	35½
Nat. Tube Pfd.	103¼
N. Y. Central	142
N. J. Central	149
Norf. & Westn.	42¼
North Am.	16¼
Nor. Pac. Com.	70⅛
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	81⅞
Ont. & Westn.	24⅞
Pacific Mail	46½
Penna. R. R.	142¾
Peo. Gas (Chgo).	98⅞
Pressed Steel	49¼
Reading Com.	19½
Reading 1st. Pfd.	62¾
Southern Pac.	41¾
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	40½
South'n Ry. Com.	18
South'n Ry. Pfd.	68¾
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	38¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	67¼
Texas Pacific	21¼
Union Pac. Com.	71⅛
Union Pac. Pfd.	81⅞
U. S. Lea. Com.	12⅞
U. S. Rubber Com.	29
Wabash Pfd.	24⅛
W. & L. E. Com.	10⅞
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	27⅛
West. Union	83

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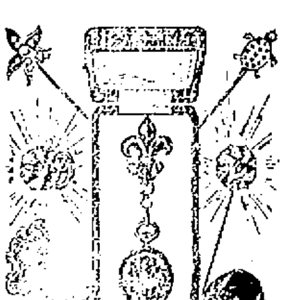

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Claret---Zinfandel.
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THE YELLOW TEAMS.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Organization Effected and a Religious Census Ordered.

Pastors and delegates from 13 of the churches of the city met last evening in the chapel of the United Congregational Church and united in forming what will be known as the Federation of Churches in Newport, R. I. The meeting was a remarkable one in that it gave expression to the unity which prevails between the churches, and the large attendance from so large a proportion of the churches made it evident that there is a very general desire for closer cooperation in order to more effective service.

The ministers and delegates present were: From the First Baptist, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman, Deacons F. S. Barker and D. A. Pitt; Second Baptist, Rev. J. Frank Fleming, Deacon R. B. Coggeshall; United Congregational, Rev. T. C. McClelland, Ph. D., William P. Buffum, Gardner S. Perry; Trinity, Rev. Henry M. Stone, Rev. E. J. Dennen, Robert C. Cottrell, Thomas G. Brown; First Methodist Episcopal, Rev. T. E. Chandler, J. W. Horton, Benjamin F. Thurston; Union Congregational, Rev. Byron Gunner; Central Baptist, Deacon T. Mumford Seabury, A. K. Sherman, Samuel W. Marsh; Emmanuel, John M. Taylor, Andrew K. McMahon, Channing Memorial, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Charles T. Hopkins; Thames Street Methodist Episcopal, Rev. C. H. Smith, R. S. Burlingame, W. L. Tisdale; St. George's, Freeborn S. Waite; Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., James S. Downs, George Williams; First Presbyterian, Rev. George W. Mead, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Alexander Miller. The only churches not represented were St. John's, the Friends, the Shiloh and the Mount Olivet, but it was known that at least three of these churches were read to co-operate in the movement.

Rev. George W. Mead called the meeting to order and after prayer by Rev. B. G. Boardman the meeting organized with Rev. Mr. Mead as permanent chairman and Rev. Dr. McClelland as secretary.

A provisional committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. T. C. McClelland, Emery H. Porter and T. E. Chandler then made a statement, through Dr. McClelland, of the aim and intention of the meeting and explained in detail the first steps in the formation of the Federation. The object of the Federation, it was explained, was so to organize the religious forces of the community that, without violating the traditions and religious habits of any individual church or denomination, the churches might co-operate in matters affecting the religious life of the community. It was then shown how the first step toward this end after the consummation of the Federation would be the taking of a census of the city, which census should discover the religious preferences of households and such other simple facts as would aid the Federation in the prosecution of its aims.

The committee then made definite recommendations with regard to organization, and the beginning of the work, these recommendations including the appointment of an executive committee with power to act, the apportionment of the expense of the taking of the census, the election of a treasurer and a supervisor of the canvas. An interesting discussion of the various points followed and all the recommendations were unanimously adopted.

The following were elected as the members of the executive committee: Rev. Messrs. T. Calvin McClelland, chairman; Emery H. Porter, T. E. Chandler, and Charles H. Porter, Jr., secretary; Messrs. A. K. Sherman, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Gardner S. Perry, treasurer; William P. Buffum, supervisor; with the officers of the meeting as members ex officio. A vacancy was left upon the committee to be filled by the appointment of a layman representing the Friends.

Mr. W. P. Buffum placed his office at 301½ Thames street at the disposal of the Federation. His offer was accepted and a vote of thanks was extended to him. Hereafter the business of the federation will be transacted at this place.

The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, after which the executive committee met to organize, set time and place of meeting, and appoint sub-committees for the immediate beginning of the work.

NEXT SUMMER'S YACHT RACING.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association is already arranging for next summer's events and will have two series of races, for all classes of yachts, the first to be held July 18, 20 and 22, and the second during the week succeeding the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The latter series will undoubtedly keep the yachts at Newport after the cruise and prolong the racing season until well toward the time for the international races in New York. It is expected that the tuning-up trials of the new cup defender with the Columbia will be sailed off here early in the season and there is little doubt that next summer will see as much and probably more yacht racing than there was two years ago. There will be the usual contests between the 30-footers, the 70-footers will undoubtedly continue the interesting races they had last year, and the old and new 45-footers will probably form as interesting a class as either of these other two.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO LEASE THE OLD CITY HALL.

But one bid for the leasing of the old city hall was received by the committee on city property last night, and in consequence there will be but one bid reported to the City Council this evening. It was from Daniel E. Sullivan, for $604 per year, or $50.33 a month. This bid is for the whole building, up stairs and down stairs, without restrictions except that no liquor shall be sold on the premises. It is rumored that Mr. Sullivan is to make a second-hand store of the place.

TOY DRUMS.

[New York Sun.]

All the toy drums sold in this country were formerly imported from Germany; now the great majority of the hundreds of thousands of such drums sold in this country annually, all but a few of the very cheapest drums, are made here.

Bulky as they are, the freight charges on drums are high. Toy drums are commonly sold to the retail dealer in assorted sizes, which are nested, must as wooden measures might be, to save space in shipping. In this saving on freight charges the dealer, in order to have the drums come nested, buys of some sizes more than he wants, and gets of some sizes fewer. There is now made an American toy drum that can be shipped knocked down.

This drum has a brass shell which is rolled into its proper cylindrical form, bent with the ends not joined. In one end of the sheet of which the cylinder is thus formed there are cut slits, while upon the other end of the sheet there are tongues. The ends of the sheet forming the cylinder are joined together, and the shell thus set up and completed, by the simple process of thrusting the tongues through the slits, and bending them back to hold. The ends not joined, these drum shells can be lapped together as, for instance, so many shirt cuffs, separate from shirts, might be. Commonly they are packed half a dozen lapped together, two such bunches in a pasteboard box, a dozen drums of the same size thus being packed into the space that two drums would ordinarily occupy. Packed also in such a box would be a dozen pairs of drum heads, a dozen pairs of rims, to hold the heads on, and a dozen cords, and, of course, a dozen pairs of drumsticks.

Another peculiarly modern American wrinkle in the manufacture of toy drums consists in the substitution in drums of smaller sizes of heads of very thin rolled sheets of steel for the old-time heads of sheepskin.

NEW USE FOR WOOD SHAVINGS.

[New York Evening Post.]

A great step forward was taken when the veneering machine was invented. It enabled the joiner to convert a log of fine cabinet wood into 50 or 100 sheets with which to cover cheap lumber. The next step was when a bright Yankee glued these veneers together so as to form chair seats and barrel heads, thereby securing a maximum strength with a minimum of material. Another inventor made still thinner veneers and out of these fashioned the wooden butter plates, baskets and kitchen ware which are now so common. The cost is insignificant, and the convenience so great that the demand gives employment to thousands. At this point the men ceased making improvements, and the women took up the task. They found that these veneers or shavings could be woven into basket work and curled and twisted into all sorts of decorations. They soon developed an industry which is now pursued by several hundred people in New York, and by many thousand in the country.

All sorts of wood can be used—in fact, any kind which when green or when boiled or steamed is not brittle. The tools required are a sharp knife, a pair of shears, a pair of pliers, and sometimes a small riveter. With this apparatus the women make baskets, ships, birds and all sorts of figures, which they sell to the florists, who cover them with flowers. They also make ornate library waste baskets, bon-bon boxes, bureau cases and stationery-holders. The more enterprising fill orders for ambitious designs such as fire screens, veranda curtains, rustic portieres and basket work panels for summer cottages.

WHAT AMERICANS LEARN WHEN ABROAD.

[Westminster Review.]

It is estimated that not less than 100,000 Americans visit the Old World in the course of every 12 months. This body of people is drawn, as a rule, from the most influential class in the United States. So general is the habit of making the foreign tour that it is the exception to find among Americans of even moderate means one who has not been abroad at some time in his life. Fifty years ago it was the exception to find, even among the wealthiest citizens, one who had traveled in Europe.

The more cosmopolitan spirit observed in the United States in the last three decades is largely due to the influence of this foreign travel, which, by bringing so many of the American people in personal touch with foreign nations, has removed many prejudices which had their origin in mere provincialism. Wherever the American has gone in Europe he has seen clearly that it is with Britain alone that his own country has much in common, whether in social or moral sentiments, political principles, or fundamental laws. The tie of kinship seems closer after a visit to that land than it ever did before; a war with its people a more fratricidal strife; and continued bad feeling toward them a crime against the entire Anglo-Saxon race, whose interests, after all, the American traveler observes more and more plainly the further he wanders, are practically identical all over the face of the globe.

LONDON TAVERN SIGNS.

Quaint Devices Which Seem to Have Little Relation to the Fare Within

[London Pall Mall Gazette.]

The great variety of the names of inns and taverns must strike even the most casual observer as he passes through the streets of our towns and villages. The origin of many of these is obvious and requires little explanation, but there are some whose meaning is almost if not quite hidden in the dim oblivion of the past.

For example "The Labor in Vain" inn, which formerly existed in Old Fish street, with its sign of two women engaged in scrubbing a negro white, an impossible task, would imply that to produce such ale as was to be found at the inn in question would be a "labor in vain."

The "Salutation and Cat" in Newgate street is explained by a picture hung up in the coffee room, representing an aged dandy offering a pinch of snuff from a box which forms the top of his wooden cane. This box knob was known at that period by the name of "cat," hence the connection of terms apparently so foreign to one another.

"The Catherine Wheel," or "Wheel," as it is often termed, has its origin in the old legend of St. Catherine the Martyr, who, condemned to punishment and death by the bloodthirsty Emperor Maxentius after her conversion to Christianity, was tortured with four cutting wheels, in which were iron saws, sharp nails, and knives which clashed against each other. The Catherine Wheel was also the badge of the Knights of St. Catherine of Sinai, created in 1063, who wore the sign of a half-wheel on their spotless garments.

The "Cat and Fiddle" as a public house sign has to do with another Catherine, being considered a corruption of the French, Catherine la fidèle, wife of the Czar Peter the Great of Russia.

The "Moonrakers" in the borough, another singular title, derived its name from a term at one time applied to inhabitants of Wiltshire. A party of smugglers belonging to that county is said to have been engaged one moonlight night in "raking" their casks of contraband spirits out of a pond in which they had been deposited. Being questioned by the excisemen as to what they were doing, one of the smugglers exclaimed: "Whoy don't you zee the cheese there?" Then a boy belonging to the party, taking the hint, and splashing the water with his rake, called out, "Lord, Lord! there be a thousand little cheeses, feyther!" The idea that these simpletons had mistaken the moon for a cheese is said to have so diverted the excisemen that they went away laughing, and thus the smugglers' kegs were left in safety for a more favorable opportunity.

Many signs were connected with trades or companies, such as the "Ram and Teazle," so designated out of compliment to the Clothiers' Company, the ram being emblematic of the wool, while the teazle was used to raise the nap of the wool which was woven into cloth.

So, too, the "Leather Bottle," which belonged to the Company of Bottlemakers and Horners of London, an instance of which is to be found in "Leather lane at the corner of Charles street." Similarly, the "Three Goatsherds" were originally the arms of the Cordwainers' or Shoemakers' Company, just as the "Three Horseshoes" are those of the Farriers'.

The "Hand and Shears," in Smithfield, was a house of call for the tailors, who frequented the Cloth Fair of the neighborhood; while the "Hand and Pen," a scriveners' sign, was much affected by the keepers of the houses where the Fleet marriages of the last century were celebrated.

Many signs, as might be expected, refer to personages famous in history or early legendary lore. Such a one is "The King and Miller," founded on the ancient ballad quoted in Kitson's "Ancient Songs and Ballads," entitled "A Pleasant Ballad of King Henry the Second and the Miller of Mansfield, and how he was entertained and lodged at the Miller's House, and their pleasant communication;" the ballad terminates with the lines:

> Then Sir John Cockle the King called unto him,
> And of Merry Sherwood made him overseer,
> And gave him out of hand three hundred pound yearly.
> And now take heed you steal no more of my deer,
> And once a quarter let's here have your view,
> And thus, Sir John Cockle, I bid you adieu.

The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, occurs frequently as a sign, especially in the Midlands, where the "Bear and Ragged Staff," commemorating his victory over a mighty giant, are equally well known.

The "Red Dragon" was the device adopted by Henry VII for his standard on the field of Bosworth, while the "Eagle and Child" is the crest of the Stanley family.

Similarly, the "Black Bull" was an early badge of the House of Clarence, from which family the line of York derived their right to the throne. So, too, the numerous "Rose" inns recall the sanguinary struggles of Lancaster and York.

The names of animals and birds are naturally extremely common in tavern terminology; thus the "Cock," the "Bear," and the "Falcon" bear evidence to the old pastimes of cock-fighting, bear-baiting and hawking, once so dear to our ancestors. At the Cock Tavern, in Fleet street, hard by Temple Bar, noted for a large gilt sign said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons, a notice is said to have been posted, during the great plague, which ran as follows:

"This is to certify that the master of the 'Cock and Bottle,' commonly called the Cock Alehouse, at Temple Bar, hath dismissed his servants, and shut up his house, for this long vacation, intending (God willing) to return at Michaelmas next, so that all persons whatsoever who may have any accounts with the said master, or farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant, and they shall receive satisfaction." It is of this tavern that Pepys speaks in his Diary in 1668: "Thence by water to the Temple, and then to the Cock Alehouse and drank, and ate a lobster and sang and mightily merry."

Some of the quaintest names of inns are mere corruptions of the words which they were intended to represent. The "Bag of Nails" at Chelsea had originally a signboard on which were represented a satyr and several Bacchanalians dancing and carousing; the common people called the satyr the devil, and for this reason the "Devil and the Bag of Nails" is another, and not infrequent, name for the same sign.

The "Goat and Compasses," too, is said to be a corruption of the words "God encompasses us." Similarly, "Pig and Whistle" is supposed by some to be for pig, the old English for bowl, and wassail. "The Case is Altered" is not uncommon, and probably merely indicates a change in the ownership of the tavern over which it stands.

The well-known "Hummums," in Covent Garden, presents no difficulty, being derived from an Eastern word denoting "Baths."

"The Mischief," formerly at 414 Oxford street, seems to have been a contraction for the "Man Loaded with Mischief," and represented a man carrying a woman, a magpie, and a monkey, the woman with a glass of gin in her hand, the magpie pecking at the man's head on the one side, while the monkey is scratching at the other. An engraving of the sign used to be exhibited in the window, signed "Drawn by Experience, engraved by Sorrow." Underneath was the following rhyme:

> A monkey, a magpie, and a wife
> Is the true emblem of strife.

Other curious signs are the "Pickled Egg" in Clerkenwell, said to be so termed from Charles II, who partook there of this dish; the "D. D.," or "Dirty Dick," in Bishopsgate, commemorating a dirty and eccentric individual of the early part of the present century, and the "Bald-faced Stag," formerly so well known as the rendezvous for the Epping Forest stag hunt on Whit Monday.

To these, finally, may be added the "Ass in a Bandbox," near Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. This, however, is no longer an inn, although the signboard is still in existence. Upon it is depicted the figure of Napoleon Bonaparte, in full uniform, riding on an ass, which stands on a bandbox and is floating across the English channel, with the following inscription appended: "Me vill make de Jean Bull tremble now I have found out de grande conveyance."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., at its annual meeting last evening elected the following officers:

Noble Grand—Gustavus Stimpson.
Vice Grand—Robert C. Ebbs.
Recording Secretary—B. Hammett Stevens.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank.
Trustees—James T. Wright, George W. Wright, John H. Brierley.
Janitor—John Pitman.
Organist—William G. Tew.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF NATHAN W. LITTLEFIELD.

Hon. Nathan W. Littlefield, formerly principal of the old Newport high school, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in Pawtucket. His condition was reported last evening as far from encouraging and the gravest fears are entertained concerning his recovery, his condition being a source of the keenest anxiety to his family and friends. Mr. Littlefield is chairman of the Pawtucket school committee and was last April the Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island.

ALASKA'S GREATEST CHIEF.

[Oregon Statesman.]

Chief Johnson of the Taku tribe, one of the most famous Indians in Alaska, was recently in Salem. He has under his charge 5,000 to 6,000 Indians, who look to him as their ruler. He has six or seven large stores, located at Dyea, Juneau and other points and practically controls the trade with his people. Every three years Chief Johnson has a big potlatch, at which time he gives away thousands of blankets and other things useful to members of his tribe. He had a potlatch in 1896, and it cost him $25,000, and the one held last year was almost as expensive.

There are other Indian chiefs in Alaska, but none who have as numerous dependents as Johnson. There are probably 20 chiefs in all, the next in point of number of followers below him having about 3,000. One of these chiefs is to give a big potlatch to his people this year, and so Chief Johnson, the principal business man for the Indians of that northern country, has come down to make special purchases of blankets and other articles suitable for the extraordinary occasion.

It has been the custom of the chief to come here annually to make his purchases from the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company, but they were unable to fill his order for 5,000 blankets, as they had only about 500 pairs on hand. These he took and the remainder will be sent later.

Chief Johnson has some members of his tribe in the Chemawa Indian school, and he will visit that institution before he returns to his home in Alaska. This representative of our northernmost possession is not satisfied with some of the laws which have been made at Washington to govern the Indians. He bitterly opposes the encroachment of the white man, and says that the game is disappearing from the hunting grounds, and the fish no longer swarm the streams, as in years gone by. Hunting and fishing are the only occupations of his people, and he says, at no distant date, these will be destroyed and they will be sunk deeper into poverty and want than they are at the present time. While speaking of the condition of his people he showed a sincere interest in their welfare and a determination to do everything in his power to add to their comfort and happiness. He says the chiefs of the white men rule only for money, but he rules his people without charge, and they obey him and love him because he is good and just to them. He says the whisky business in Alaska is very detrimental to the Indians, and he would like to see the prohibition law enforced.

Chief Johnson dresses well, wearing a white shirt and a high collar, and has the appearance of an intelligent man. He is a man of great wealth, probably one of the richest in Alaska, and lives in the finest house in any of the northern cities. He has ruled his tribe since the death of his father, which occurred in 1880. He is about 50 years of age and is strong and hearty, enjoying the best of health.

THE BOERS AT THE END OF THE WAR.

[The Spectator.]

People always argue as though the Boer at the end of the war would be exactly the same hard, arrogant, bumptious person that he was at the beginning. In reality he will be a very different person. Out of the not very large male population in the two republics when the war began, nearly 20,000 will have passed through a British military prison, and many of these will have visited Ceylon or St. Helena—an educational process of no small value. A large number of others will have sought a voluntary exile in German or Portuguese territory, or even in distant parts of the Cape and Rhodesia. Others, again, have been killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease. There is yet another section of the Boer population to be considered—the men who were never really anti-British though compelled to fight us, and who will now be quite satisfied to remain within the British empire. In other words, when the war is finished the number of really hostile and irreconcilable Boers will be found to be very much less than at the beginning of the war. In fact, the Boer in the Transvaal Colony and the Orange River Colony, will not be a very formidable factor. He will not, of course, be a quantity to be neglected, but as the tide of immigration rises, and as the vast material resources of the region are developed, he will gradually lose his importance. While the remnant of irreconcilable Boers are raiding up and down the country they look very formidable, and are as difficult to count as the Irishman's moving pig, but when they cease from guerrilla warfare, their relative unimportance in the population will be realized.

BARGES HUDSON AND CARTER DESTROYED.

Navy yard tug Nina has returned to New York from a trip to Block Island, where she destroyed two derelicts, coal barges Hudson and Robert Ingle Carter. They broke adrift from tug Teaser off Montauk Point on the night of November 9, and foundered on the shoals of Nantucket. The Nina found the wrecks in 13 fathoms of water on the southwest ledge, two and a half miles from the whistling buoy, southeast of Block Island. Both wrecks were destroyed by the use of service gun cotton mines.

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WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-3.

AUCTION SALE.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Dec. 6,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

One Roll-Top Desk,
Heating and Cooking Stoves, Chamber Sets, Pictures, Looking Glass, Mattress and Pillows, Books, Parlor Suits, etc.

Inspection on Wednesday.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Auctioneer,
THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock,
The remaining Furniture in the Old City Hall.
By order of the Committee on Public Property.
JOSEPH HAIRE, Chairman.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEWPORT, December 3, A. D. 1900.

NEWPORT, Sc.:

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1,956 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the first day of December, A. D. 1900, and returnable to the said Court, March 1, A. D. 1901, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty-third day of November A. D. 1900, in favor of Frank Haliday and Fred Halliday of East Providence in said state copartners under the firm name of Holliday Brothers, plaintiffs, and against Manuel Francisco Oliveria of Portsmouth in said county, Defendant.

I have this day at 50 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M. levied the said Execution on the following described goods and chattels which were attached on the original writ October 29 A. D. 1900 at 1:30 o'clock P. M. to wit: one yellow cow, one red cow, one black heifer, one yellow calf, one bay horse, one brown horse, one express wagon, one two-horse lumber wagon, one double harness, one single harness, one smoothing harrow, one small plow, one chilled plow, one powder gun, three forks, one cultivator, two potato diggers, one set whiffletrees, two hoes, eight stacks corn fodder, three hundred bushels of corn, more or less, two tons of hay, more or less, one hundred dung hill fowls, more or less, one axe, one curry comb, one weeder, and one lead rope, and notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on personal property at a Public Auction to be held at the residence now, or late of the aforementioned Manuel Francisco Oliveria on the West Main Road in the town of Portsmouth on the **15th day of December A. D. 1900**, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the satisfaction of said Execution, interest, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed made by Catherine B. Tobin to Ellen T. Baker, dated April 1, 1892, and recorded in Volume 27, pages 14 and 15, of the Mortgages Land Evidence of the city of Newport in Rhode Island, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing; said Mortgagee will sell at public auction on **Wednesday, the 5th day of December A. D. 1900**, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Bridge Street, in front of the land hereinafter designated for sale, all the property granted by said Mortgage, to wit: That certain parcel of land with buildings and improvements thereon and with the appurtenances thereof, situated in said city of Newport, and Bounded, Southerly on Bridge street, Westerly on land of Henry H. Young, deceased, and on land of Samuel S. Southwick, Northerly on land of William H. Hunter, Trustee, formerly of Sarah A. Kendall, and Easterly on land of Virginia B. Kendall and Edith Kendall, and containing five thousand one hundred and twenty-five square feet of land, more or less. Said Mortgage is hereby made part hereof; and said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that she intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

ELLEN T. BAKER.

Herbert L. Dyer, Agent.
Newport, November 13, 1900.

Assignee's Sale at Auction!

Will be sold at public auction, **Wednesday, Dec. 5**, at 10 o'clock A. M., at store, 60 Broadway, the entire stock, consisting of a good variety of Canned Goods, two Blocks, two Benches, one set Computing and three sets Common Scales, one Safe, and other Market Fixtures; one Horse, two Wagons, two Sleighs, two Harnesses, Hay, Grindstone and numerous other articles.

G. A. NELSON, Assignee.

NEW BOOKS.

DIARIES FOR 1901.
XMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

Rulers of the South,

By F. Marion Crawford.

Overheard in a Garden, by Oliver Herford.
The Animals of Aesop.
Sister's Vocation, by J. D. Daskam.
Some Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland.
A Little Tour in France, by Henry James.
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Standard Diaries and Peloubet's Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1901.

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